The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1895. NO. 44

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after November 26, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 6.35 p.m., week days, Bedford and way stations, 8.10 a. m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch 8.10 a. m., 3.34 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.21, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.52 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.38 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 12.53 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 9.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 12.17 P. M. and New York at 2.33 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.23 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.08 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH. Mail. No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed. No. 3.	NORTH. No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail. No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed. No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail. No. 6.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 20		6 20	Robertsdale	11 35		6 02
1 30		6 30	Cook's	11 3		5 49
1 43		6 43	Cole's	11 3		5 37
2 09		7 13	Saltillo	10 40		5 07
2 16		7 20	Three Springs	10 32		5 00
2 28		7 33	*Beersville	10 19		4 48
						4 36
2 40	10 50	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 30	
2 55	11 04	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 18	4 20
3 02	11 10	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 12	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 4.29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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THE COLISEUM.

O Coliseum! ruin vast and strong,
Defiant still, spite power of time and fate,
Thou holdest well thy solitary state
Amid new worlds that idly round thee throng.
And through the centuries thou dost prolong
The majesty of Rome, her mighty weight
Of will, upraised above the little great,
And quick to punish all who did her wrong.
But I behold, cold and indifferent,
Unmoved by awful sternness of thy face,
Heedless of all the memories which have lent
To thy unyielding form a tender grace,
For thou art but the shameless monument
Of the fierce strength of an unloving race.
—Rev. J. L. Spalding in Catholic World.

SCHOOL DIPLOMACY.

On a morning in the early part of December, in the year 1876, 25 or 30 pupils, comprising boys and girls of different ages, were standing in front of a country schoolhouse in central Illinois. They were awaiting their new teacher, who was on this day to open the winter term of school.

The young people were all engaged in conversation. There were many speculations as to the appearance of the person who had been intrusted with the tutorship of the rising generation in district No. 6. Numerous opinions were expressed as to the success or failure of the forthcoming term.

A short distance from the main body of pupils five big boys were congregated. These talked in earnest tones. The oldest as well as the largest of the group was Sam Gaines, a coarse boned, robust looking fellow of 20 years. He was the center of attraction and did most of the speaking. It was evident that his comrades looked upon him as a sort of leader.

"The d'rectors of this deestrict can't hev much of an eye for bizness," said Sam. "Las' winter we cleaned out three strappin schoolmasters. The year before we licked one man and sent him away with scars and bruises, while three women left a-bawlin. Now they hev hired a city belle, and I s'pose she is badly stuck up, but I reckon we'll soon show her the ways of deestrict No. 6."

"You just bet your life," said John Sanders, who was in size ranked next to Sam. "If the purty girl doesn't know the history of No. 6, she will be treated to a fine s'prise party."

Suddenly a girl made her appearance in the yard and walked briskly toward the schoolhouse. She was perhaps not more than 18 years of age, slight of stature and handsome. One could perceive at a glance that she was endowed with a keen intellect.

The pupils craned their necks to catch a glimpse of the newcomer, who was Miss Laura Thomas, the teacher. The young lady bowed graciously to all and smiled sweetly. Then she hastened into the schoolhouse.

Having arrived in the schoolroom, Miss Thomas seated herself in the armchair behind the teacher's desk and looked around with the greatest composure. She knew full well the unsavory reputation of the school which she was about to manage. She had learned ere she signed her contract with the directors how her predecessors had fled from their duties in confusion. Indeed she had been warned by the very men who employed her to consider carefully the step she was taking. But this caused her little concern. She apprehended no difficulty. Her heart was filled with confidence.

The pupils came into the house and eyed the instructress. The big boys especially regarded the schoolma'am with expressions of mingled curiosity and disdain.

Miss Thomas studiously inspected the latter, as if attempting to single out a particular one in the group. Finally she arose and approached Sam.

"Mr. Gaines, will you be so kind as to bring in a bucket of water?" she asked, with a smile.

The manner and wording of this speech completely amazed the big boy. He nodded assent, and grasping the bucket hurried away, followed closely by his four companions, who snickered loudly when they were on the outside.

"You stop your laughin," said Sam, displaying considerable embarrassment. "This girl understands eterquette. There's nothin funny about that, as I can see."

When Sam returned to the room, the teacher heartily thanked him. At the same time she seized the opportunity to inform the young man that she desired to converse with him alone for a moment. Waving all the other pupils away, she spoke to Sam in a low voice.

"It is quite an undertaking to teach this school," she said. "There is much hard work before me, and I would like to do it well. I have taught school for two years, and my efforts have always been crowned with success. This will be my last term, and I should greatly regret making a failure. It would be a terrible humiliation. There is one way by which I can succeed. It is by your aid. With your help it will be an easy task to teach this school. I take you to be a gentleman, Mr. Gaines. May I not hope to have your unqualified co-operation?"

Sam Gaines looked admiringly into the beautiful face before him, and his eyes met the girl's, which imploringly rested upon him. He was deeply moved by the eloquent plea. He began to feel a genuine pity for the teacher, and when he gazed at the frail form his compassion was emphasized. The marked consideration which Miss Thomas had shown him also took effect in another direction. It produced in Sam a sentiment of profound respect for the young lady.

"I have always been unruly in school," he said, "and many is the teachers as hev feared me. But you appear like a lady, and as far as I am concerned you shall hev no trouble. And mebbe I can even assist you in keepin others quiet. At any rate, you need not be afraid that you will be rudely treated while I am around."

Scarcely had the pupils been seated when the big boys glanced at Sam for a signal to begin creating a disturbance. But Sam did not notice them. He gave constant attention to his books. During the whole day there was perfect order in the schoolroom.

In the evening Sam, who, to reach his home, was obliged to pass the house in which the teacher boarded, walked by the side of the latter and carried her books and dinner pail. Never before had he paid such polite attention to a tutoress.

The next morning he went to school in a costume which differed wonderfully from the one which he wore on the previous day. He wore his best clothes, his face was smoothly shaved, and a bright polish was visible on his boots.

"Hello! Here comes our dude!" cried John Sanders when Sam arrived in the yard. "Just look at him, boys. Say, Sam, what's the mattter with you anyhow? What do you mean by layin us poor fellows in the shade like this?"

"Oh, I just want to look respectable, that's all," said Sam. "You see we've got a teacher who knows something now for once, and I consider under these circumstances that I should appear decent in the schoolroom."

Sam's four big schoolmates laughed heartily at these words. They accepted them as having been uttered in the spirit of a jest.

"But, leavin all jokes aside, when do we begin operations?" queried John.

"I don't understand you," said Sam, feigning ignorance.

"Why, when are we to take charge of this school and run it to suit ourselves?" explained John.

"Boys, I'm not with you this term," replied Sam.

"What! You're not goin back on us, are you?" anxiously inquired John. "You certainly don't propose to forsake us in this way. Sam, this is a capital joke you're tryin to play on us."

"But I am serious, boys," said Sam. "I'm old enough to know how valuable is an education. Miss Thomas is a good teacher, and I spect to learn somethin this term."

The school had been in session less than 15 minutes when John sent a paper wad flying across the room. An outbreak of laughter followed, in which nearly all the pupils participated.

Emboldened by this applause, John threw several other balls. The teacher detected him.

"Have you been throwing these paper balls?" she asked, looking straight at the perpetrator of the mischief.

"Yep," coolly replied John.

"You may come forward with your book and stand on the floor," firmly demanded the teacher.

"I reckon not," said John.

"You must obey my command, or I will be compelled to send you home," said Miss Thomas.

"I refuse to do either," was the answer. "I'll not stand on the floor, nor will I leave school. I'll stay right here and do as I please."

The teacher became alarmed. Her face grew as pale as death, and her frame trembled. She bent her head, looked to the floor and reflected on what course to pursue.

Sam Gaines sat silent in his seat during this brief dialogue. When the sound of John's last words had died away, he arose, took off his coat and advanced toward the disobedient pupil. His eyes flashed, and his brawny arm was uplifted.

"Go and stand on the floor or take your books and be off," he shouted in a commanding voice. "Do you hear what I say?"

The teacher was aroused from her meditations and looked up. Then she saw that John Sanders quailed beneath the stern and angry gaze of the one time disturber of the peace. Without saying a word the offender quietly walked forward and took his position on the floor.

From that day Laura Thomas encountered no further difficulties. The big boys respected the will of Sam, and instead of racking their brains to invent schemes with which to harass the teacher they applied themselves vigorously to their studies. The children made remarkable progress, and at the close of the term folks declared that Miss Thomas was the best teacher who ever taught in district No. 6.

After adjournment on the last day of school Sam lingered at the door. He was waiting for the schoolma'am in order that he might walk home with her. Soon a fashionably dressed gentleman, wearing a silk hat, drove into the yard in a buggy drawn by a span of handsome black horses. The teacher seemed to expect him, for she immediately gathered together her books, and after thanking Sam for his many acts of kindness left the room and got into the buggy.

Sam watched the vehicle with a look of dejection until it had entirely disappeared from view.

"Who is the young man who took the teacher away?" he inquired of one of the older girls.

"Why, that is her beau, Charlie Layton," was the response. "They are to be married in two weeks."

Sam ground his teeth, and a shadow passed over his face.

"Ef I had knowed that," he said bitterly, "Miss Laura Thomas' last term of school would ha' been broke up long 'fore this."—Chicago News.

A "DON'T" FOR BRUSH BOYS.

The Tailor Tells How the Coat Collar Is Quickly Ruined.

The most difficult thing to fit on a man is a coat collar, and it is the easiest thing to get out of shape, except perhaps the knees of the trousers. A tailor molds and shapes a collar with his hands and hot goose to conform with the measurements he has taken of the shape of an individual's shoulders, and it does not take a great deal of ill usage to destroy his work.

"The worst enemy a coat collar has," said the tailor, "is the colored boy who brushes your clothes in the barber shop, hotel or sleeping car. When he helps you on with your overcoat, he reaches under for your coattails, grasps the overcoat collar with the other hand and gives your undercoat two or three smart jerks, which pulls the collar down and away from the neck and bunches it on the shoulders, and the overcoat finishes the work of destroying its shape. This should never be allowed under any consideration.

"The proper way to keep the coat collar in place is to shrug your shoulders forward after you have put the coat on. The collar will then fall into place on your neck; the cloth will adjust itself to the shape of your shoulders and stay there. Don't pull the collar about, and don't, above all, allow the brush boy to pull your coat out of shape under the pretense of getting your overcoat on your shoulders."

Brush boys will please note.—Kansas City Star.

The Season of Suicides.

Spring is the season for suicides as well as for sales. People prefer for this purpose, as statistics show, day to night and Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday to Saturday and Sunday.

In a word, suicides prefer the early part of the week, month and year. It would follow seeemingly that anybody with a melancholic friend should look after him carefully on the first Monday in May.

Men kill themselves two, three or four times more often than women, except in Spain. Women generally "do it beautifully," men crudely.

Saxony is the most suicidal country in Europe, and the least so is—the "unhappy counthry!" Ireland's rate is 24 per 1,000,000 to Saxony's 469.—Westminster Gazette.

The Pope's Choir.

The finest choir in the world is that of St. Peter's, in Rome, known as the pope's choir. There is not a female voice in it, and yet the most difficult oratorios and sacred music are rendered in such a manner as to make one think that Adelina Patti is leading. The choir is composed of 60 boys. They are trained for the work from the time they get control of their vocal cords, and some of the best singers are not over 9 years old. At the age of 17 they are dropped from the choir.—Rome Letter.

The battle of the Emperors was fought at Austerlitz, 1805. The emperors present were Napoleon, Francis of Austria and Alexander of Russia. Over 170,000 men were actually engaged in the battle, and of this number 23,000 were killed or wounded, or 13 per cent of the whole.

Albert Durer's wife was stingy and kept him at work day and night for fear they would starve. His biography says, "She tormented him until he dried up like a bundle of straw."

HINDOO PROVERBS.

Bits of East Indian Philosophy Expressed In Pungent Epigrams.

A cluster of sarcastic Indian proverbs is given in the columns of the Madras Mail. However patient the common people of India may be, they give in their proverbs expression to their feelings and indulge freely in satire at the expense of those who trouble them. That the powerful should oppress the weak is no new thing in the history of any land, and in India it is expressed by the proverb, "Big fish eat little ones." A "Jack in office" suddenly raised to power, which he uses unwisely, is spoken of as "A water carrier reigns for two days and a half." The boaster who has failed in his plans is directed to "rub the arms of your brethren," a proverb the meaning of which does not appear on the surface. It refers to the custom of rubbing the arms of successful wrestlers as a mode of congratulation on the victory gained. The proud boaster is thus ironically told to congratulate others, not himself. The official who takes bribes is said to "wear silver spectacles." The miserly and mean are held in great contempt, and the proverbs regarding them are numerous. "Come to your funeral pyre; wood is cheap," is a satire on the man who fears to spend all that is needed on the necessaries of life.

A woman who is ready to quarrel, as the village woman of the lower orders too frequently is, finds herself rebuked in, "She quarrels with the passing breeze." The woman retorts by speaking of a quarrelsome husband as "better out than at home," and of the henpecked husband she says he is "a woman's kingdom." Affected politeness is described by, "During ceremonial observances the train went off." Two persons were going by train. One said to the other, "Sir, pray enter." "After you, sir." "No, you be pleased to go first." And away went the train and left the overpolite friend behind. When politeness passes into obsequiousness, it is said, "The mouth is not sweetened by saying 'sweetmeats.'" Housekeepers in England are familiar with the cat as a scapegoat. The monkey in India takes the place of the cat, and to the man who tries to conceal his fault it is said, "Accidents in the stable are laid on the monkey's head." "The Indian crow is proverbial for its cunning, which gives rise to the proverb, "This scheme will scare crows," and refers to the clever plans of a cunning man, able to outwit a crow. "A tongue under a tongue" fitly expresses the double tongued or false man.

THE INTELLIGENT HORSE.

In the Cavalry Charge His Own Fury Is Half the Battle.

The fiery spirit of the horse has been greatly subdued in servitude, but is not entirely conquered. The hunter and the charger, when in the excitement of the chase and battle, are far from being mere dummies on which their master rides. The judgment of a good hunter is oftentimes better than that of his town bred rider, who, by attempted guidance, brings both to grief.

Houssay relates that wild horses meeting an equine friend in harness are wont to gambol about as though inviting him again to freedom, and that if his driver tries forcing them away with his whip they will crowd closer, bite the traces and kick the vehicle until they have released their captive brother. The Tyrolere, in 1809, so history tells, took a number of Bavarian horses and used them in their service, whereupon they suddenly turned back to their old ranks, and nothing would stop them. The civil war furnished instances of this nature.

Dr. Romanes, on the authority of Dr. John Rae, quotes an instance that occurred several years ago. A Shetland pony, when purchased, had never been shod. It was shod at once. Later it came to the blacksmith shop unattended and unhaltered, and when driven away returned again. The smith finally found one shoe gone. He promptly shod the foot, when the pony stamped it a few times, as if settling the shoe into better position, and then, with a happy little neigh, trotted off home.

Professor Claypole of Ohio tells of a Toronto horse that was feeding beside a stream, over which its mistress started on a foot plank. She fell in where the water was deep. Instantly the animal trotted up, put down his head, and seizing her held her with his teeth until help came. Even a mule, that is generally thought to move only when clubbed and then in the wrong direction, is not a whit less knowing.—Lewiston Journal.

Self Crimination.

Raoul—I had a dog who attacked all the rascals.

His Friend—What did you do with him?

Raoul—I had to get rid of him. He was everlastingly biting me.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S SERMON IN THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Subject: "The Dangers of Pessimism."

TEXT: "I said in my haste, All men are liars."—Psalm cxvi., 11.

Swindled, betrayed, persecuted David, in a paroxysm of petulance and rage, thus insulted the human race. David himself falsified when he said, "All men are liars." He apologizes and says he was unusually provoked, and that he was hasty when he hurled such universal denunciation, "I said in my haste," and so on. It was in him only a momentary triumph of pessimism. There is ever and anon, and never more than now, a disposition abroad to distrust everybody, and because some bank employes defraud to distrust all bank employes, and because some police officers have taken bribes to believe that all policemen take bribes, and because divorce cases are in the court to believe that most, if not all, marriage relations are unhappy.

There are men who seem rapidly coming to adopt this creed: All men are liars, scoundrels, thieves, libertines. When a new case of perfidy comes to the surface, these people clap their hands in glee. It gives piquancy to their breakfast if the morning newspaper discloses a new exposure or a new arrest. They grow fat on vermin. They join the devils in hell in jubilation over recreancy and pollution. If some one arrested is proved innocent, it is to them a disappointment. They would rather believe evil than good. They are vultures, preferring carrion. They would like to be on a committee to find something wrong. They wish that as eyeglasses have been invented to improve the sight, and ear trumpets have been invented to help the hearing, a corresponding instrument might be invented for the nose, to bring nearer a malodor.

Pessimism says of the church, "The majority of the members are hypocrites, although it is no temporal advantage to be a member of the church, and therefore there is no temptation to hypocrisy." Pessimism says that the influence of newspapers is only bad, and that they are corrupting the world, when the fact is that they are the mightiest agency for the arrest of crime and the spread of intelligence, and the printing press, secular and religious, is setting the nations free. The whole tendency of things is toward cynicism, and the gospel of Smashup. We excuse David of the text for a paroxysm of disgust, because he apologizes for it to all the centuries, but it is a deplorable fact that many have taken the attitude of perpetual distrust and anathematization. There are, we must admit, deplorable facts, and we would not hide or minify them. We are not much encouraged to find that the great work of official reform in New York City begins by a proposition to the liquor dealers to break the law by keeping their saloons open on Sunday from two in the afternoon to eleven at night.

Never since America was discovered has there been a worse insult to sobriety and decency and religion than that proposition. That proposition is equal to saying: "Let law and order and religion have a chance on Sunday forenoons, but Sunday afternoons open all the gates to gin and alcohol and Schiedam schnapps and sour mash and Jersey lightning, and the variegated swill of breweries and drunkenness and crime. Consecrate the first half of the Sunday to God and the last half to the devil. Let the children on their way to Sunday-schools in New York at 3 o'clock in the afternoon meet the alcoholism that does more than all other causes combined to rob children of their fathers and mothers and strew the land with helpless orphanage. Surely strong drink can kill enough people and destroy enough families and sufficiently crowd the almshouses and penitentiaries in six days of the week without giving it an extra half day for pauperism and assassination.

Although we are not very jubliant over a municipal reform that opens the exercises by a doxology to rum, we have full faith in God and in the gospel which will yet sink all iniquity as the Atlantic Ocean melts a flake of snow. What we want, and what I believe we will have, is a great religious awakening that will moralize and Christianize our great populations and make them superior to temptations, whether unlawful or legalized. So I see no cause for disheartenment. Pessimism is a sin, and those who yield to it cripple themselves for the war, on one side of which are all the forces of darkness, led on by Apollyon, and on the other side of which are all the forces of light, led on by the Omnipotent. I risk the statement that the vast majority of people are doing the best they can. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand of the officials of the municipal and the United States governments are honest.

Out of a thousand bank presidents and cashiers, nine hundred and ninety-nine are worthy the position they occupy. Out of a thousand merchants, mechanics and professional men, nine hundred and ninety-nine are doing their duty as they understand it. Out of one thousand engineers and conductors and switchmen, nine hundred and ninety-nine are true to their responsible positions. It is seldom that people arrive at positions of responsibility until they have been tested over and over again. If the theory of the pessimist were accurate, society would long ago have gone to pieces, and civilization would have been submerged with barbarism, and the wheel of the centuries would have turned back to the dark ages. A wrong impression is made that because two men falsify their bank accounts those two wrongdoers are blazoned before the world, while nothing is said in praise of the hundreds of bank clerks who have stood at their desks year in and year out until their health is well nigh gone, taking not a pin's worth of that which belongs to others for themselves, though with skilful stroke of pen they might have enriched themselves and built their country seats on the banks of the Hudson or the Rhine.

It is a mean thing in human nature that men and women are not praised for doing well, but only excoriated when they do wrong. By divine arrangement the most of the families of the earth are at peace, and the most of those united in marriage have for each other affinity and affection. They may have occasional differences, and here and there a season of pout, but the vast majority of those in the conjugal relation chose the most appropriate companionship, and are happy in that relation. You hear nothing of the quietude and happiness of such homes, though nothing but death will them part. But one sound of marital discord makes the ears of a continent, and perhaps of a hemisphere, alert.

The one letter that ought never to have been written printed in a newspaper makes more talk than the millions of letters that crowd the postoffices and weigh down the mail carriers with expressions of honest love. Tolstoi, the great Russian author, is wrong when he prints a book for the depreciation of marriage. If your observation has put you in an attitude of deploration for the marriage state, one of two things is true in regard to you. You have either been unfortunate in your acquaintanceship, or you yourself are morally rotten. The world, not as rapid as we would like, but still with long strides, is on the way to the scenes of beatitude and felicity which the Bible depicts. The man who cannot see this is wrong, either in his heart or liver or spleen. Look at the great Bible picture gallery, where Isaiah has set up the pictures of arborescence, girdling the world with cedar and fir and pine and boxwood and the lion led by a child, and St. John's pictures of waters and trees, and white horse cavalry, and tears wiped away, and trumpets blown and harps struck, and nations redeemed. While there are 10,000 things I do not like, I have not seen any discouragement for the cause of God for twenty-five years. The kingdom is coming. The earth is preparing to put on bridal array. We need to be getting our anthems and grand marches ready. In our hymnology we shall have more use for "Antioch" than for "Windham," for "Ariel," than for "Naomi." Let "Hark, From the Tombs a Doleful Cry!" be submerged with "Joy to the World, the Lord is Come!" Really, if I thought the human race were as determined to be bad and getting worse, as the pessimists represent, I would think it was hardly worth saving. If after hundreds of years of gospelization no improvement has been made, let us give it up and go at something else besides praying and preaching.

My opinion is that if we had enough faith in quick results and could go forth rightly equipped with the gospel call the battle for God and righteousness would end with this nineteenth century, and the twentieth century, only five or six years off, would begin the millennium, and Christ would reign, either in person on some throne set up between the Alleghanies and the Rockies or in the institutions of mercy and grandeur set up by His ransomed people. Discouraged work will meet with defeat. Expectant and buoyant work will gain the victory. Start out with the idea that all men are liars and scoundrels, and that everybody is as bad as he can be, and that society, and the church, and the world are on the way to demolition, and the only use you will ever be to the world will be to increase the value of lots in a cemetery. We need a more cheerful front in all our religious work. People have enough trouble already and do not want to ship another cargo of trouble in the shape of religiosity. If religion has been to you a peace, a defense, an inspiration and a joy, say so. Say it by word of mouth, by pen in your hand, by face illumined with a divine satisfaction. If this world is ever to be taken for God, it will not be by groans, but by halleluiahs. If we could present the Christian religion as it really is, in its true attractiveness, all the people would accept it, and accept it right away. The cities, the nations would cry out: "Give us that, give it to us in all its holy magnetism and gracious power! Put that salve on our wounds! Throw back the shutters for that morning light. Knock off these chains with that silver hammer! Give us Christ—His pardon, His peace, His comfort, His heaven! Give us Christ in song, Christ in sermon, Christ in book, Christ in living example!"

As a system of didactics religion has never gained one inch of progress. As a technicality it befogs more than it irradiates. As a dogmatism it is an awful failure. But as a fact, as a re-enforcement, as a transfiguration, it is the mightiest thing that ever descended from the heavens or touched the earth. Exemplify it in the life of a good man or a good woman, and no one can help but like it. A city missionary visited a house in London and found a sick and dying boy. There was an orange lying on his bed, and the missionary said, "Where did you get that orange?" He said: "A man brought it to me. He comes here often and reads the Bible to me and prays with me and brings me nice things to eat." "What is his name?" said the city missionary. "I forget his name," said the sick boy, "but he makes great speeches over in that great building," pointing to the Parliament House of London. The missionary asked, "Was his name Mr. Gladstone?" "Oh, yes," said the boy, "that is his name—Mr. Gladstone!" Do you tell me a man can see religion like that and not like it? There is an old fashioned mother in a farm house. Perhaps she is somewhere in the seventies, perhaps seventy-five or seventy-six. It is the early evening hour. Through spectacles No. 8 she is reading a newspaper until toward bedtime, when she takes up a well-worn book, called the Bible. I know from the illumination in her face she is reading one of the thanksgiving psalms, or in Revelation the story of the twelve pearly gates. After awhile she closes the book and folds her hands and thinks over the past and seems whispering the names of her children, some of them on earth and some of them in heaven. Now a smile is on her face, and now a tear, and sometimes the smile catches the tear. The scenes of a long life come back to her. One minute she sees all the children smiling around her, with their toys and sports and strange questionings. Then she remembers several of them down sick with infantile disorders. Then she sees a short grave, but over it cut in marble, "Suffer them to come to Me." Then there is the wedding hour, and the neighbors in, and the promise of "I will," and the departure from the old homestead, then a scene of hard times, and scant bread and struggle. Then she thinks of a few years with gush of sunshine and flittings of dark shadows and vicissitudes.

Then she kneels down slowly, for many years have stiffened the joints, and the illnesses of a lifetime have made her less supple. Her prayer is a mixture of thanks for sustaining grace during all those years, and thanks for children good and Christian—and kind, and a prayer for the wandering boy, whom she hopes to see come home before her departure. And then her trembling lips speak of the land of reunion, where she expects to meet her loved ones already translated, and after telling the Lord in very simple language how much she loves Him, and trusts Him, and hopes to see Him soon, I hear her pronounce the quiet "Amen," and she rises up—a little more difficult effort than kneeling down. And then she puts her head on the pillow for the night, and the angels of safety and peace stand sentinel about that couch in the farm house, and her face ever and anon shows signs of dreams about the heaven she read of before retiring. In the morning the day's work has begun down stairs, and seated at the table the remark is made, "Mother must have overslept herself." And the grandchildren also notice that grandmother is absent from her usual place at the table. One of the grandchildren goes to the foot of the stairs and cries, "Grandmother!" But there is no answer. Fearing something is the matter, they go up to see, and all seems right. The spectacles and Bible on the stand, and the covers of the bed are smooth, and the face is calm; her white hair on the white pillow case like snow on snow already fallen. But her soul is gone up to look upon the things that the night before she had been reading of in the Scriptures. What a transporting look on her dear old wrinkled face! She has seen the "King in His beauty." She has been welcomed by the "Lamb who was slain." And her two oldest sons, having hurried up stairs, look and whisper, Henry to George, "That is religion!" George to Henry, "Yes, that is religion!"

There is a New York merchant who has been in business I should say forty or fifty years. During an old-fashioned revival of religion in boyhood he gave his heart to God. He did not make the ghastly and infinite and everlasting mistake of sowing "wild oats," with the expectation of sowing good wheat later on. He realized the fact that the most of those who sow "wild oats" never reap any other crop. He started right and has kept right. He went down in 1857, when the banks failed, but he failed honestly and never lost his faith in God. Ups and downs—he sometimes laughs over them—but whether losing or gaining he was growing better all the time. He has been in many business ventures, but he never ventured the experiment of gaining the world and losing his soul. His name was a power both in the church and in the business world. He has drawn more checks for contributions to asylums and churches and schools than any one, except God, knows. He has kept many a business man from failing by lending his name on the back of a note till the crisis was past. All heaven knows about him, for the poor woman whose rent he paid in her last days, and the man with consumption in the hospital to whom he sent flowers and the cordials just before ascention, and the people he encouraged in many ways, after they entered heaven kept talking about it, for the immortals are neither deaf nor dumb. Well, it is about time for the old merchant himself to quit earthly residence.

As it is toward evening, he shuts the safe, puts the roll of newspapers in his pocket, thinking that the family may like to read them after he gets home. He folds up a $5 bill and gives it to the boy to carry to one of the car men who got his leg broken and may be in need of a little money; puts a stamp on a letter to his grandson at college, a letter with good advice, and an inclosure to make the holidays happy, then looks around the store or office and says to the clerks, "Good evening," and starts for home, stopping on the way at a door to ask how his old friend, a deacon in the same church, is getting on since his last bad attack of vertigo. He enters his own home, and that is his last evening on earth. He does not say much. No last words are necessary. His whole life has been a testimony for God and righteousness. More people would like to attend his obsequies than any house or church would hold. The officiating clergyman begins his remarks by quoting from the psalmist, "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, for the faithful fail from among the children of men." Every hour in heaven for all the million years of eternity that old merchant will see the result of his earthly beneficence and fidelity, while on the street where he did business, and in the orphan asylum in which he was a director, and in the church of which he was an officer, whenever his geniality and beneficence and goodness are referred to, bank director will say to bank director, and merchant to merchant, and neighbor to neighbor, and Christian to Christian: "That is religion. Yes, that is religion."

There is a man seated or standing very near you. Do not look at him, for it might be unnecessary embarrassment. Only a few minutes ago he came down off the steps of as happy a home as there is in this or any other city. Fifteen years ago, by reason of his dissipated habits, his home was a horror to wife and children. What that woman went through with in order to preserve respectability and hide her husband's disgrace is a tragedy which it would require a Shakespeare or Victor Hugo to write out in five tremendous acts. Shall I tell it? He struck her. Yes; the one who at the altar he had taken with vows so solemn they made the orange blossoms tremble! He struck her! He made the beautiful holidays "a reign of terror." Instead of his supporting her, she supported him. The children had often heard him speak the name of God, but never in prayer—only in profanity. It was the saddest thing on earth that I can think of—a destroyed home! Walking along the street one day an impersonation of all wretchedness, he saw a sign at the door of a Young Men's Christian Association. "Meeting For Men Only."

He went in hardly knowing why he did so, and sat down by the door, and a young man was in broken voice and poor grammar telling how the Lord had saved him from a dissipated life, and the man back by the door said to himself, "Why cannot I have the Lord do the same thing for me?" and he put his hands, all a-tremble, over his bloated face and said: "O God, I want that! I must have that!" and God said, "You shall have it, and you have it now!" And the man came out and went home a changed man, and though the children at first shrank back and looked to the mother and began to cry with fright they soon saw that the father was a changed man. That home has turned from "Paradise Lost" to "Paradise Regained." The wife sings all day long at her work, for she is so happy, and the children rush out into the hall at the first rattle of the father's key in the door latch to welcome him with caresses and questions of, "What have you brought me?" They have family prayers. They are altogether on the road to heaven, and when the journey of life is over they will live forever in each other's companionship. Two of their darling children are there already, waiting for father and mother to come up. What changed that man? What reconstructed that home? What took that wife, who was a slave of fear and drudgery, and made her a queen on a throne of affection? I hear a whispering all through this assemblage. I know what you are saying: "That's religion! Yes, that's religion!" My Lord and my God, give us more of it!"

Why, my hearers from all parts of the earth, do you not get this bright and beautiful and radiant and blissful and triumphant thing for yourselves, then go home telling all your neighbors on the Pacific, or in Nova Scotia, or in Louisiana, or Maine, or Brazil, or England, or Italy, or any part of the round world, that they may have it too. Have it for the asking! Have it now! Mind you, I do not start from the pessimistic standpoint that David did, when he got mad and said in his haste, "All men are liars!" or from the creed of others that every man is as bad as he can be. I rather think from your looks that you are doing about as well as you can in the circumstances which you are placed, but I want to invite you up into heights of safety and satisfaction and holiness, as much higher than those which the world affords as Everest, the highest mountain in all the earth, is higher than your front doorstep.

Here He comes now. Who is it? I might be alarmed and afraid if I had not seen Him before and heard His voice. I thought He would come before I got through with this sermon. Stand back and make way for Him. He comes with scars all around His forehead; scars in the center of both hands stretched out to greet you; scars on the instep of both the feet with which He advances; scars on the breast under which throbs the great heart of sympathy which feels for you. I announce Him. I introduce Him to you, Jesus of Bethlehem and Olivet and Golgotha. Why comest Thou hither this winter day, Thou of the springtime and summery heavens! He answers: To give all this audience pardon for guilt, condolence for grief, whole regiments of help for day of battle and eternal life for the dead! What response shall I give Him? In your behalf and in my own behalf I hail Him with the ascription: "Unto Him who hath loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and His Father; to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen."

Slaughtered by Surface Cars.

Brookiyn street cars killed thirty-four persons during 1894.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Queen of England has a royal income of about $2,000,000 a year.

THE Rev. Samuel F. Smith, wrote "My Country 'Tis of Thee" in 1832.

GLADSTONE is soon to resume his seat in the British House of Commons.

EDISON has no use for overcoats, and never wears one, no matter what the weather may be.

DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS, the famous New York physician, died a few days ago from pneumonia.

THE literary earnings of Robert Louis Stevenson in the last eight years were not less than $200,000.

THE Emperor of China has issued a manifesto in which he says he prefers death to the disgrace of defeat.

GOVERNOR UPHAM, of Wisconsin, is said to have been robbed of a diamond at his first official reception.

COLONEL SHERVINGTON, a Scotchman, is now at the head of the Hova army fighting the French in Madagascar.

MISS ELIZABETH BRAY DOWNING, the sweetheart of Poet Whittier, died after a brief illness at West Newbury, Mass.

SENATOR JACOB H. GALLINGER, of New Hampshire, used to work as compositor and reporter on a Cincinnati paper.

THE new President of France is an uncle of E. J. Faure, who was at one time editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Evening News.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S eyesight has become much worse, and she will be attended by an oculist from Wiesbaden during her sojourn at Nice.

AN interesting sight to promenaders in the Thiergarten of Berlin one day recently was the spectacle of the Emperor snowballing with his two eldest sons.

GOVERNOR MORTON, of New York, believes in having some time to attend to his business undisturbed, and has given orders that no one shall be admitted to his office between 10 and 1.

LEE MANTLE, the new Republican Senator from Montana, was born in England forty-one years ago. He was a farm hand and then a telegraph operator in this country before he made money in mining and real estate.

W. A. CLARKE, the Montana mine owner, is building a million dollar palace in New York. His fortune is estimated at from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000. Thirty years ago Mr. Clarke arrived in Montana with a pick on his shoulder.

DR. TALMAGE was sixty-three years old the other day, and declared that he had never felt better in his life. The secret of his good health, he said, was proper care. Since eighteen he has never missed a cold bath in the morning, a run in the parks and a walk in the sun except when circumstances absolutely prevented.

COLONEL W. SEWARD WEBB'S uniform as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Woodbury, of Vermont, has been completed, and was worn by him at the ball of the Old Guard in New York City. It cost $1500. The braid is of gold, and the lace came direct from Paris. The sword is a Damascus blade, has a diamond in the hilt, and cost the Colonel $2700.

THE Sultan of Turkey has been the means of establishing 50,000 schools throughout his empire, not only for boys, but for girls also, which is a striking departure from the traditional usage of his race. He rises at 6 o'clock every morning, and devotes his days, in the seclusion of his palace and his gardens, to personal attention to the affairs of state laid before him by his ministers.

HOPELESS OF HAWAII.

Princess Kaiulani Has Abandoned Her Royal Claim.

Theophile Davies, who accompanied the Hawaiian Princess Kaiulani to the United States to protest against the overthrow of the Hawaiian throne and who now lives in London with his ward, was asked by a reporter for his views about the recent attempt to restore the monarchy. He said:

"I cannot make any statement. The time is past for this. I am deeply grieved by the

PRINCESS KAIULANI.

last news from the Hawaiian Islands, and especially at the death of Mr. Carter, for whom I personally had a warm regard."

As Mr. Davies is the guardian of Princess Kaiulani, his remarks may be taken as evidence that the young woman has abandoned any idea of further claiming her rights. The Princess, through Mr. Davies, declines to speak.

A MYSTERIOUS FIRE.

Leather Workers, Men and Youths, Caught in a Trap.

Two men and a youth were burned to death in a Brooklyn fire. Two others, mere lads, were so severely injured that there was little hope of their recovery. The fire occurred in the Eastern District at about 7 o'clock in the four story double brick building designated as Nos. 11 and 13 Schenck street. The property is owned by Frederick Linhardt, and used by him as a morocco factory. The regular business of the day was over when the fire started. Five of Linhardt's employes had remained in the building to do a little extra work. They met their fate as they worked. Their names are:

Burned—Antonio Graff, aged fifty, No. 86 Classon avenue; Tony Schultz, aged twenty-four, of North First street; Frank McSorley, aged fifteen, No. 98 Skillman street. Injured—Frederick Oliver, aged sixteen, No. 117 Pacific street; Albert Heiser, aged sixteen, No. 36 Classon avenue.

Oliver and Heiser were removed to the Homeopathic Hospital for treatment. Both are severely burned about the face and body. No one seemed to know how the fire started, and the mystery will probably never be solved.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Merchants' Bank and a private bank in Binghamton, N. Y., both controlled by Erastus Ross and his sons, suspended payment. There was a deficit of $45,683 in the assets of the Merchants'.

WHILE going to a fire at Albany, N. Y., the driver, Robert F. Gilmer, and the ladder man, John F. Kinary, of Truck No. 1, were thrown to the ground. Gilmer was killed and Kinary mortally injured.

AT Putnam, Conn., Zezie Storksiwjie is in jail on suspicion of having murdered his wife and seven-year-old son.

THE Chamber of Commerce, of New York City, at one of the largest meetings ever held, recommended that Congress immediately give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue bonds, payable only in gold, to maintain the gold reserve and to retire legal-tender notes, currency reform to be left to a commission of experts.

South and West.

A CYCLONE struck the town of Piggett, Ark. Two persons are reported killed and nine badly injured, some of them fatally. Great damage was done to property.

AT Tacoma, Wash., Isaac Henry Bratton killed his wife and then put a bullet through his own brain. They had been married but six months. Domestic quarrels led to the killing.

LUCIEN BAKER, State Senator from Leavenworth County, received fifty-four votes in the Kansas Republican caucus for United States Senator at Topeka. This was the number necessary to nominate.

AT Henderson, Ky., Edward Rivers, a victim of morphine, killed his son, aged six, and his daughter, aged eight, at their home near Brownsville, and then committed suicide by shooting himself. He imagined that his family would become hopelessly insane.

AT Austin the Texas Legislature elected Horace Chilton to succeed Richard Coke as United States Senator.

FRANCIS E. WARREN and Clarence D. Clark, Republicans, were the choice of the Wyoming Legislature at Cheyenne for United States Senators. Warren will serve the long term.

A BIG snowslide in California covered the Southern Pacific tracks for a thousand feet with snow from twenty to sixty feet deep.

THE city building and half a business block at Bucyrus, Ohio, were destroyed by fire The flames were discovered by four tramps confined in the prison.

AT Sacramento, Cal., the home of Charles Silva was destroyed by fire, and two children burned to death.

THE business part of the old town of Johnstown, Mo., has been burned. The loss will be almost total, as the insurance was light.

CLARENCE SCHRADER and Gus Cash, each aged fourteen, while attempting to cross Heath's Creek, Marshall, Mo., were drowned.

AT Port Clinton, Ohio, George E. St. John, a real estate dealer, charged with frauds in dealing in canceled mortgages, was found guilty. A half hour later he shot himself through the head in his cell, dying instantly.

A BAND of masked men rode into Sugarland, Texas and robbed the railway and express office of $1500, severely injuring the agent. A number of citizens arrested four of the band.

MRS. MARY HOOP, a widow, and her three-year-old child were found frozen to death at Warsaw, Ind., by a committee of a charitable society which had gone to them with a quantity of provisions and clothing.

Washington.

THE United States Supreme Court decided that the Sugar Trust does not fall within the provisions of the Anti-Trust law. Justice Harlan dissented. Havemeyer, Searles, Seymour and Macartney pleaded not guilty to the Sugar Trust indictments found at Washington.

THE United States Supreme Court ordered that Debs and his associates in jail in Chicago be admitted to bail in the sum of $2000 each.

SENATOR TURPIE, of Indiana, made an attack upon Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in the Nicaragua Canal debate in the United States Senate.

THE United States Treasury gold reserve fell to $66,795,000.

THE President sent the following Consular nominations to the Senate: Henry W. Gilbert, of New York, at Liege, Belgium; Frederick Munchmeyer, of West Virginia, at San Salvador, Salvador; Robert L. Oliver, of Georgia, at Merida, Mexico; Samuel Ryan, of Wisconsin, at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Foreign.

DR. VON SZILAGYI has been elected President of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies.

PRESIDENT DIAZ notified the Guatemalan Minister that Guatemala must give in to Mexico's demands or suffer the consequences. There is much warlike enthusiasm at the Mexican capital.

PANIC prevails in Pekin and Tien-Tsin in consequence of the Japanese movement against the naval stronghold of Wei-Hai-Wei, and the Chinese envoys have been ordered to expedite the negotiations for peace.

DOCTOR SAENZ PENA, President of the Argentine Republic, has resigned, and Vice-President Uriburu will fill out his term.

A HEAVY snow prevailed in London during the night and turned into a rain and hail storm. The steeple of St. Stephen's Church, Westminster, was struck by lightning and set on fire. Three persons in different parts of London were killed by lightning.

A FAMINE is threatened in the West of Ireland.

PRINCE ARISUGAMA, Chief of the general staff of Japan's army, is dead.

THE barge Petrel, loaded with Government stores, consisting chiefly of ammunition for Nordenfeldt and Gatling guns, blew up near Gravesend, England. She had a crew of five men, and not a trace of any of them could be found.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

Five Men Imprisoned by the Resulting Cave-In and Killed.

About 11.30 p. m. a powder explosion occurred at the mines of the Tradewater Coal Company, near Sturgis, Ky., killing five men and caving in the mine on them.

The miners imprisoned, and whose bodies were recovered, are: Miles Fitzhimmers, Al Holt, married; Robert Hall, married; Jim Waltzers and James Coffee.

The mines were damaged to the amount of $2000.

THE Texas Cotton Palace at Waco was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of between $55,000 and $75,000 to the palace association.

SURGEON-GENERAL TYRON has procured a supply of anti-toxine, the new diphtheria remedy, for distribution among the United States naval hospitals and stations.

BROOKLYN'S BIG STRIKE.

THE PROGRESS OF THE GREAT TROLLEY TIE-UP.

Seven Thousand Militiamen Guarded the Property of the Companies and Convoyed the Cars Through Lines of Strikers and Sympathizers—Troops Shot to Kill.

The eighth day of the Brooklyn trolley car strike was worse than any of its predecessors, Brooklyn never experiencing a more disquieting day. It seemed as if the strikers had determined to meet strength with strength.

Despite the fact that there were 7000 National Guardsmen protecting the property of the trolley companies, the Presidents of the lines were unable to carry out their promise that they would get their cars in continuous operation.

On their own showing the Brooklyn Heights lines had 145, out of 700 active and over 400 reserve cars, running. The Queens County and Suburban had twenty out of 200; the Atlantic avenue had forty-seven out of 400. The same companies had respectively five out of thirty, two out of six and four out of eleven lines running.

The police protection of 1200 men and the military auxiliaries of 6400 more afforded a pro rata guard of thirty-two men to every car in operation. The men, armed with clubs and revolvers or rifles and bayonets to protect the property of the companies, fairly outnumbered the strikers man to man and besides the enormous loss in receipts and wages to the companies and the strikers, the cost of the military alone was some $16,000 a day, of which Kings County and the State bear nearly equal shares.

The most serious clash of the day between the troops and police on one side and the strikers on the other occurred at Myrtle and Gates avenues at about 6.30 p. m.

Three companies of the Seventh Regiment, of New York City, under Major Kip, were escorting the first car that left the Ridgewood depot since the strike when they were attacked by a mob. They drew their revolvers and fired into the crowd.

There was a return fire immediately from the mob, who sent a scattering volley. Private Ennis, of Company H, was wounded by a pistol shot. Six members of Company G were injured by stones. Captain Dunn, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was badly battered by the strikers. George Mohrman, patrolman, of the Twentieth Precinct, was beaten by strikers and sent to the hospital. Four strikers were wounded and carried away by friends. So far as known, thirteen persons were injured in the battle.

The car which was the cause of all the difficulty had to be defended all the way down Gates to Stuyvesant avenue. At almost every corner it was awaited by mobs, and the police fired their pistols, and finally the troops fired their muskets into the air to keep off the strikers.

Two Men Shot by the Militia.

On the ninth day of the great Brooklyn trolley car strike the railroad companies succeeded in starting a few more cars than on any day since the strike began, although it was only done under full protection from the soldiers and police, and there was more serious rioting than on any day yet.

Colonel Appleton, of the Seventh Regiment, led in person a charge upon a mob of stone throwers. He gave them ample time and warning to get out of the way. They preferred cold steel and they got what they bargained for. They gathered again and there was more trouble, resulting in two men being shot by a soldier. Henry Ahns, of 365 East Seventy-sixth street, New York City, received a bullet in the jaw which, it was thought, would prove mortal. He dropped in his tracks, and was picked up and later removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

Richard Mitchell, car starter at the stable at Halsey street, below Broadway, where the shooting occurred, received the other bullets. One caused a compound fracture of both bones of the right arm and the other a flesh wound in the left.

The whole situation in Brooklyn was changed by the calling out on a strike of all the trolley linemen in the city by Master Workman Connelly. This rendered a situation, already serious enough, very critical. The railroad companies were placed completely at the mercy of the strikers, since a few cut wires, with no linemen to repair them, would serve to paralyze the entire railroad system of Brooklyn.

In accordance with instructions from Governor Morton, Adjutant General E. A. McAlpin visited Brooklyn for a few hours to inform himself as to the exact condition of the strike. He was accompanied by Colonel Marvin, the Governor's military Secretary. They returned to Albany in the evening to advise the Governor about the calling out of more troops.

Flying Bricks Met With Bullets.

The tenth day's history of Brooklyn's great trolley strike, like its predecessor, was written with a trail of blood. There were more bullets and bricks, and one man, Thomas Carney, a roofer, of No. 481 Union street, was fatally wounded. The greatest trouble was in Hicks street, near Harrison. Believing that there would be trouble, the city and military authorities sent the entire Thirteenth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Austin and Majors Luscomb and Cochrane, and numbering over 600 men, as an escort for the first car. The car started from the Butler street carhouses about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on its way down it met a bombardment. From windows and housetops were thrown bricks and stones. Quickly the word was passed along to shoot at the windows whenever opened. The rifles of the sharpshooters began cracking angrily. When the troops reached the vicinity of No. 444 Hicks street, Carney, who, with a fellow workman, had been working on the roof of that number, stepped forward to the edge of the roof. "Crack!" went a sharpshooter's rifle, and Carney fell backward, fatally wounded. His fellow workman said afterward that Carney peered from the roof merely out of curiosity. The soldiers say he was a brick-thrower. More cars were run than on any day previous. Almost every important surface artery was open. The linemen quit work on all the roads involved in the strike.

Judge Gaynor's Decision.

The feature of the Brooklyn trolley car strike that caused greatest comment on the eleventh day of the tie-up was the decision handed down by Judge Gaynor, of the Supreme Court, that a mandamus should be issued directing the Brooklyn Heights Company to operate all its cars on all its lines or else show cause why its charter should not be forfeited. This was a tremendous surprise to the company, and a victory, so far as it went, for the strikers. The application for this writ was made by John Loader, a Fulton street furniture dealer, who complained that his business was injured because the cars were not run. In his decision Judge Gaynor said that it only remained for him to determine the form of the writ, whether it shall be peremptory or alternative. The only dispute, declared the judge, was one as to wages. The company, he said, is under obligations to run cars, and if it cannot agree with the men now under its employ, it is its duty to hire men at any cost. Otherwise the trolley situation was practically unchanged. The wire-cutting was continued in various parts of the city. The railroads were, through the assistance of the militia and police, enabled to open fifteen lines. Two of these lines were opened for the first time since the strike began, but five which had been opened were blocked. About half of the linemen went out.

Non-Union Men Kidnapped.

On the twelfth day of the Brooklyn trolley strike there was as much, if not more, violence than on any day since the city had 7000 bayonets in her streets. Where the militia were there was peace. Where the police were there were uproar, mobs and mocking at law and order. In Greenpoint mobs set upon the cars, smashed windows, abused and intimidated the motormen and conductors and drove them from the cars. A carload of non-union men was sent over the city line to Maspeth on the Bushwick avenue line in charge of two Queens County Deputy Sheriffs. Strikers, not "sympathizers," stormed the car, beat the two occupants who showed fight and kidnapped and compelled all but one of the lot—he who was beaten most, but would not yield—to sign under duress an agreement to break their contracts and give up their livelihood. When they had wrought their will a platoon of Troop A galloped up, to find the men gone whom they were sent to rescue. A few more cars were run, and the trolley companies alleged that all but ten of the forty-eight lines in the city were opened. General McAlpin said the troops would not be recalled, and the strike settled down to a question of endurance. The linemen's strike had practically no effect on the struggle except to deprive the linemen of their wages. More wire cutters were caught by the police, and one probably shot. A dynamiter was caught in Williamsburg and a presumptive bomb found on Fulton street. Mayor Schieren was satisfied that the strike was over, and so notified the Governor.

The Writ Alternative.

The last hope the Brooklyn trolley strikers had of gaining advantage through judicial proceeding vanished in the morning of the thirteenth day when Supreme Court Justice Gaynor rendered his decision in the mandamus proceedings begun to compel the companies to run cars on all their lines at once. The Justice granted a writ as requested and as was expected after the interpretation he had put on the law concerning the duties of railroad corporations to the public, but instead of granting a peremptory writ of mandamus, which would have compelled the companies to operate all their cars as soon as it was issued, he granted an alternative writ. The writ allows the companies twenty days in which to prepare their answer. There was little violence, and the chief offence of the strikers or their friends was the cutting of wires, which prevented the running of many lines until midday. During a few hours in the afternoon half the usual number of cars were running. The representatives of the railroad companies said they had enough men to run two-thirds of the equipment of the entire system. Many of the new men were induced to stop work. It was understood that twenty-five union men returned to work.

A Quiet Day.

The fourteenth day of the trolley strike was a decidedly quiet one in Brooklyn. There were many arrests of stone throwers, but only in one instance was anything like an organized attempt made to prevent the running of cars. This occurred near Fort Hamilton. The companies opened up new lines and increased the number of their cars on all the old ones. Winter schedules were approached. The strikers did not deny that more non-unionists were being put to work hourly and that their cause was growing darker. With every trip made by the new men they became more proficient and the collisions between cars grew more infrequent. Some wires were cut, some cars were stoned, and there were occasional noisy crowds of strikers and their sympathizers, but the general condition of the city was peaceful, and not even a warning shot was fired by the militia.

INCOME TAX SUIT.

The Decision of Judge Hagner Handed Down at Washington.

Judge Hagner, at Washington, dismissed the application of John G. Moore, of New York, for an injunction to restrain the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from collecting the income tax. The case will be carried to the District Court of Appeals on amended application.

Judge Hagner held that there was practically no duplication of tax on dividends of corporations, but even if there were it was settled law that vexatious as duplicate taxation was, it was not possible to avoid it in every case. He also held that the contention that the tax was unjust because it taxed only incomes over a certain amount fell within the discretion given to Congress by the Constitution, and was beyond the control of the judicial authority. The claim that the tax was unconstitutional because aliens were included in it, the Court said, was of benefit rather than detriment to the complainant, and did not supply a grievance calling for an injunction.

As to the fifth and last specification, that assessments were to be made upon incomes that had been earned and received prior to the date of the act taking effect, Judge Hagner decided against the contention. Judge Hagner also held that a claimant had the right to recover taxes illegally collected. It was also held that the courts were without authority to grant an injunction in such a case as this, because of a provision in the Revised Statutes that "no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any tax shall be maintained in any court."

INTERNAL REVENUE GROWS.

Receipts the Last Half Year Increased $9,000,000.

A statement prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, shows the aggregate receipts from all sources during the six months ended December 31, were $81,847,568, which is an increase over the receipts for the same period of last year of $8,919,971. The receipts for the last six months of 1894 and the increase or decrease in the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, receipts, $48,836,336, increase $7,735,379; tobacco, receipts, $15,157,649; increase, $1,193,666; fermented liquors, receipts, $16,600,377, decrease, $117,166; oleomargarine, receipts, $910,969, decrease, $161,548; miscellaneous receipts, $342,232, increase, $269,639; of these last receipts, $261,798 were from tax on playing cards.

LOST IN HEAVY STORMS.

SAILORMEN PERISHED IN A WINTER'S GALE.

Men, Women and Children Drowned by the Sinking of Five Coal-Laden Barges—A Fishing Schooner Wrecked — Damage on the Long Island Shore.

The worst disaster that has happened on Long Island Sound in years was reported when the big tug Sea King, Captain Olmstead, arrived at New London, Conn. The Sea King left Hammond's Flats with fair weather and a light west wind. She was bound to Providence and Newport with five barges, all but one of the fleet consigned to Providence. The barges were coal laden, carrying 3500 tons. The barges did regular service on the Sound in the transportation of coal for John R. White & Son, and the Pomeroy Coal Company of Providence. They were all, with the exception of the J. J. Naulty, owned by the John Scully Towing Company, of New York. The J. J. Naulty was owned by her captain. Just before the accident a terrible sea was running, making a clean breach over the sturdy tug. The waves flooded the tug's cabin and the air was filled with blinding snow, so that it was impossible to see more than the length of the craft. Captain Olmstead and Pilot William Dodd were at the wheel of the Sea King. They headed the tug off shore and she pulled away at the long tow behind her until 2 o'clock. The storm was as fierce then at ever. Suddenly it was discovered that the tow had broken apart and that the barges were going adrift. Several were seen to founder. The head barge of the tow foundered at 6 o'clock in the morning, and then the immense hawser that held her was cut. There were twelve lives lost by the disaster, four women and eight men. As soon as the Sea King took off the crew and it was apparent that no other lives could be saved, the tug ran for New London to escape the tremendous fury of the storm. The names of the lost were: On the Crocus—Captain Frank Hoffman, Mrs. Frank Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, deckhand. On the Eagle—Captain Hartsho, Mrs. Hartsho, deckhand. On the Albert M—Captain Harry Tucker, deckhand. On the Bingie—The Captain, his wife, deckhand.

Sailors Drowned.

The fishing schooner Leader went ashore on the dreaded reef of Norman's Woe, off the entrance of the outer harbor, Gloucester, Mass., and broke up. Ten of the crew got ashore, but four were drowned. The missing men were all Portuguese, and belong in Gloucester. Their names were Joseph Flumo, cook; Albert S. Viator, Frank Brier and Joseph Francis. Two dories put off from the vessel, and in them the crew of fourteen men started for the shore. One of the boats reached land safely. The other, containing seven men, had proceeded but a short distance from the schooner's side when it capsized. Three of the almost exhausted sailors reached the shore. The others have not since been seen, and there was little doubt that they were drowned. The Leader is owned by John Pugh & Sons, and was worth $5000.

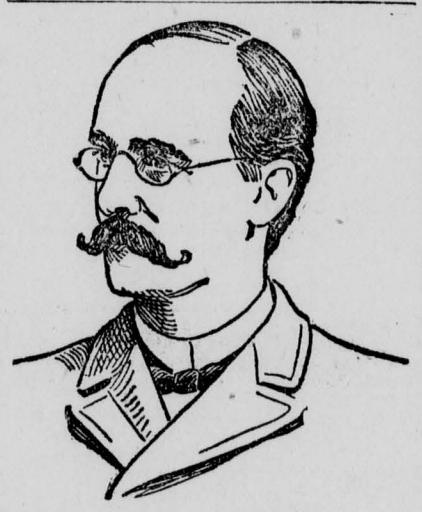
Long Island Flooded.

From Montauk Point to North Beach Long Island was inundated by an extraordinary high tide. Villages were almost set afloat and streets and avenues were transformed into minature rivers and torrents. Villages and low land along the Sound shore suffered extensively. Fences, piers and light frame buildings were floated off by the high waters, and many vessels anchored near the shore were carried inland. Fishing stations suffered, and small craft of all descriptions were floated from their moorings and badly damaged.

JOHN M. THURSTON.

Biographical Sketch of Nebraska's New Senator.

John Mellen Thurston, recently elected United States Senator from Nebraska, was born in Vermont in 1847 of Revolutionary ancestry. His father was killed in the ranks in 1863 while fighting with the First Wisconsin Cavalry, and Thurston was left at sixteen years on his own resources. He worked his way through Maryland University and studied law, eking out his livelihood at farm work. When admitted to the bar in 1869 he moved to Omaha, with less than $40 saved up, Herman E. Luther, now of Denver, going with him. They had two years of hard struggle, but after that these two determined young lawyers began to build up a good practice and work toward the front.



JOHN MELLEN THURSTON.

He began to be active in politics and became City Attorney. At all State conventions he was an important figure. He was one of the Blaine leaders in the Republican convention of 1884, and managed the critical struggle for adjournment successfully. He was Temporary Chairman of the 1888 Republican convention, and during that campaign was constantly on the stump. He is an orator of the first order. In 1887 and 1893 Mr. Thurston was a candidate for Senator, but he was defeated, the last time after a close contest. Mrs. Thurston is a daughter of Colonel Luther Poland, of Omaha, also of Vermont stock.

Sou-Doo, a notorious witch-doctor of Alaska, arrived at San Francisco in charge of a United States marshal and was taken to San Quentin prison to serve a three years' sentence for causing the death of many Indians on the ground that they were witches.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth of new machinery has arrived at Middlesborough, Ky., from Boston, for the South Boston Iron Works, and the plant will soon start up. It is the only gun and ordnance plant in the South, and employs 500 skilled workmen.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

28TH DAY.—The Senate receded from its income-tax amendment of the Urgency Deficiency bill.——Mr. Lodge introduced resolutions favoring the laying of a cable to Honolulu and declaring that immediate steps should be taken to annex the Islands to the United States. Mr. Gray defended the President's Hawaiian policy, and Messrs. Frye and Chandler criticised it.——The Fortification Appropriation bill was then taken up, read and passed, with Senate amendments. The amount of the House bill was $1,879,057, and the amount of the Senate bill as passed is $1,935,557, as against this year's appropriation of $2,427,004.

29TH DAY.—Discussion of the Hawaiian resolutions was continued. Mr. Gray again defended President Cleveland's Hawaiian policy, and Mr. Hawley withdrew his allegation that the President had conferred with royalist delegates.——The debate over the Nicaragua Canal bill was continued.

30TH DAY.—Messrs. Jones and Smith each introduced new financial bills.——Mr. Burrows took his seat as Senator from Michigan.——Mr. Turpie spoke on the Nicaragua Canal bill.

31ST DAY.—The Hawaiian resolution came up again, and Mr. George consumed all the morning in defending the Administration.——At 2 o'clock the Nicaragua Canal bill came up, debate upon which was closed.

32D DAY.—Mr. Mills in his speech on the Hawaiian revolution defended President Cleveland's policy, and charged the Sugar Trust with responsibility for the Hawaiian troubles.——The Nicaragua Canal bill passed by a vote of 31 to 21.

33D DAY.—The Senate adopted as a substitute for Mr. Allen's Hawaiian resolution one upholding the President's foreign policy. Mr. Frye attacked Mr. Mills in the debate——Mr. Brice made a report on the Pacific roads debt.——Mr. Lodge introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to solicit contributions for political purposes from any person employed in the Government service, the offense to be punishable by a fine of $2000 and imprisonment for one year or both.

In the House.

33D DAY.—Representative James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, was elected Speaker pro tem. in the absence of Speaker Crisp, who went to Asheville, N. C., to recuperate.——Two resolutions directly concerning Hawaii were introduced.——Mr. Warner introduced two new bond bills.——The bill to build a new postoffice in Chicago was finally passed by a vote of 179 to 51. It limits the cost of the building to $4,000,000 and extended the time of completion to three years. Bills were also passed for public buildings at Newport, Ky.; Brockton, Mass.; Paterson, N. J.; South Omaha, Neb.; Pottsville, Penn., and Cumberland, Md. These last-named bills carry no appropriations.

34TH DAY.—Mr. Wilson's report in favor of repealing the discriminating duty on sugar imported from bounty paying countries was presented.——The Indian Appropriation, the Urgent Deficiency and the Gettysburg National Park bills were passed.

35TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil App opriations bill was considered.——Mr. Dingley introduced a bill for the extermination of the seal herd.

36TH DAY.—Two private pension bills favorably reported by the Committee of the Whole were passed.——The House then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil bill.

37TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed.

38TH DAY.—The House passed the bill providing special rules for the navigation of rivers and harbors and inland waters of the United States and to amend the act to prevent collisions at sea.——A bill similar to the Senate bill to prevent the theft of news despatches from wires was introduced.——Chairman Wilson argued for the repeal of the bounty sugar tax in the House and spoke on the condition of the Treasury. He was answered by Messrs. Meyer and Price, of Louisiana; Mr. Payne, of New York. Mr. Warner, of New York, supported the measure.

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL DEAD.

His Long Illness Ends Peacefully at London.

Lord Randolph Churchill died at quarter after six a. m., at London, England. Drs. Roose, Keith and all the family were present when the end came. He died painlessly.

LORD CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph Henry Spencer Churchill is the son of George Charles Spencer Churchill, eighth Duke of Marlborough. He was born in February, 1849, was a member of Parliament, and became Chancellor of the Exchequer. In January, 1874, he married Miss Jenny Jerome, daughter of the late Leonard Jerome, of New York. Lady Jerome and two sons, Winston Churchill and John Winston, respectively twenty and eighteen years of age, will survive him. The sons of Lord Randolph receive the name Winston from their great-grandfather, John Winston Churchill, the seventh Duke of Marlborough, who was also for some time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

CLEVELAND UPHELD.

The United States Senate Commends His Foreign Policy.

The United States Senate adopted by a vote of 24 to 22, the following resolution upholding President Cleveland's Hawaiian policy:

"Resolved, That while the people of the United States earnestly sympathize with the effort to establish republican institutions wherever that effort is made, they reaffirm the policy of absolute non-interference, unless by agreement, with the affairs of other nations, and recognize to the fullest extent the right of every people to adopt and maintain their own form of government, unawed and uninfluenced by foreign dictation.

"That the administration of President Cleveland in maintaining this policy as to our foreign relations deserves the approval and support of the American people."

The vote was a party one, except that Senator Pettigrew, Republican, voted for the resolution with the Democrats. The Populists voted with the Republicans. Had Pettigrew voted nay the resolution would have failed of adoption.

DESTITUTION in Western Nebraska is on the increase. The National Farmers' Alliance has issued an appeal for aid for destitute farmers in Nebraska and South Dakota. The Arkansas Legislature will ship a train load of corn to the sufferers in the western part of the State.

WILLIAM BANKS, convicted in West Virginia of stealing cotton waste worth a few cents, was sentenced to life imprisonment under the law inflicting such a penalty in case of a third conviction.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

WE have 3765 National banks.

As a coal producing State Colorado ranks fifth.

THE Ferris wheel is soon to be set up in New York City.

PEAU is redeeming immense tracts of cotton land by irrigation.

GERMANY is trying to negotiate a commercial treaty with Japan.

THEY are selling two loaves of bread for five cents in Indianapolis.

THE Missouri Legislature is considering a bill to hang train robbers.

THE possibility of war between Mexico and Guatemala is increasing.

THE discoveries of petroleum in Venezuela are developing most favorably.

RICH gold strikes are reported in the Blue Mountains in Southwest Colorado.

LAST year farmers of the United States produced 26,727,615 bushels of rye.

PARIS is said to be afflicted this winter with more beggars than ever before.

FRANCE imports about one-half of its Government tobacco from the United States.

THE gold, silver, copper and lead output for Montana is estimated at $32,000,000 for 1894.

GENERAL WEI, of the Chinese Army, has been beheaded for cowardice in recent battles.

BALTIMORE capitalists are preparing to build a trolley railroad from that city to the Gettysburg battlefield.

A BILL was introduced in the West Virginia House of Delegates providing for the execution of the death sentence by electricity.

CHARLES W. MORRIS, who for two weeks had been suffering with hiccoughs, died a few nights ago at Providence, R. I., as a result of the attack.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

4

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price received during the past week for the platform surplus was $1.47 per can of 40 quarts. The Exchange price has been lowered to 2¾c. per quart net to the shipper.			
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,592,599		
Condensed milk, gals	12,351		
Cream, gals	37,047		
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras	—	@	—
Western, extras	—	@	23
Western, firsts	20½	@	22
Western, thirds to seconds	16	@	20
State—Extra	—	@	19
Firsts	—	@	17
Thirds to seconds	11	@	13
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	—	@	18
Seconds	—	@	13
Western Dairy	10	@	15
Factory, fancy	14	@	14½
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	10¾	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10¼	@	10⅝
State Factory—Part skims, large, choice	7	@	7½
Part skims, good to prime	3½	@	6½
Full skims	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	22	@	22½
Jersey—Fancy	23½	@	24
Western—Prime to choice	21	@	21½
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	2 35	@	2 40
Medium, 1894, choice	—	@	1 85
Pea, 1894, choice	1 82½	@	1 85
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 90	@	1 95
White Kidney, 1893, choice	—	@	2 40
Black turtle soup, 1893	—	@	1 95
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs	2 80	@	2 85
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 07½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Grape Fruit	50	@	5 00
Oranges, Fla., ₱ box	50	@	3 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	11 00	@	14 00
Jersey, ₱ crate	3 00	@	3 75
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Baldwin	2 50	@	4 00
Common qualities	—	@	—
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	10	@	16
Concord	—	@	—
HOPS.			
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	11
1894, common to fair	6	@	8
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	11
Good to prime	8½	@	10
Old olds	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	50	@	60
Straw—Long rye	40	@	55
Oat	35	@	40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	7½
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	12
Chickens, Phila, broilers	11	@	12
Western	7	@	8
Jersey, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Fowls, ₱ lb	7	@	9½
Ducks, spring, L. I. & East ₱ lb	10	@	15
Geese, ₱ lb	6	@	12
Squabs, ₱ doz	2 00	@	3 25
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Long Island	—	@	—
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Cabbage, ₱ 100	3 00	@	5 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Hubbard	1 00	@	1 50
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
White	—	@	—
Kale	50	@	65
Celery, ₱ doz. roots	10	@	50
Parsnips	75	@	1 00
Green peas	—	@	—
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
String beans, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Spinach	1 00	@	2 00
Lettuce	2 00	@	4 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	—	@	—
Spring Patents	3 50	@	3 65
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	62
May	—	@	62½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	50⅜
Oats—No. 2 White	36	@	36¼
Track White	—	@	—
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	64	@	66
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	5 90	@	6 40
Clover	9 00	@	9 75
Lard—City Steam	6¼	@	6⅜
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	7	@	10½
Country dressed	6	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 65
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	@	4 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 45	@	4 80
Dressed	4½	@	6½

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Our Harrisburg Letter.

The variable weather forms a fruitful topic of conversation. While we here are having a streak of sunshine, a streak of rain and sleet, and a fair sprinkling of snow, you people are having plenty of snow and excellent sleighing.

I saw one of the calendars issued from the ITEM office the other day and it was much admired. Your correspondent might be able to forward his communication more promptly if he had one of your calendars and the compositors would thereby have no occasion to growl at the arrival of eleventh-hour letters. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

The editors of the state were here in force last week the State Editorial association having held a meeting at the Lochiel on Thursday. A resolution was adopted requiring that all the laws be printed as soon as passed in two papers of each county. 78 new members were elected and the following officers chosen: President, Lucius Rodgers, Kane; vice presidents, first, J. W. Malloy, Lansford; second, T. T. Wiley, Elizabeth; third, J. S. Sanders, Wilkesbarre; recording secretary and treasurer, R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. W. Stofer, Elizabethtown; Frank Mortimer, New Bloomfield; F. F. Acheson, Washington; J. A. Sweeney, Hazelton; J. Zeamer, Carlisle; J. O. K. Robarts, Phœnixville, executive committee. Another meeting will be held on April 15 to elect new members.

Should the above resolution become a law it would be a good thing for the two papers of each county that could command the strongest political influence. There seems no necessity for such an enactment for the reason, that those laws in which the greatest number of people are most interested are now published by all the newspapers worthy of the name without expense to the state. For instance, note how generally all laws pertaining to schools and to duties of borough and township officers are published. A paper that didn't give this information to its readers would be justly denominated slow. No; while I am a staunch friend of the newspaper fraternity, I can see no good reason why such a resolution should become a law.

Matters on the hill are moving in the usual routine manner. The new administration is making haste slowly in providing provender for the hungry patriots but every now and then a head is dropped into the basket. The lightning hasn't struck your county but it is an open secret that a place in the state library will be given to Mr. Chisholm, of Huntingdon, and he will probably enter upon the duties of his new position next Friday. Mr. Spanogle, of your town, is an applicant for a place in the state department and his application is receiving consideration. Mr. Spanogle has been a life-long worker in the Republican ranks. He is not as young as he oncee was. His energies and attainments fit him for a good position, and, being worthy, I hope he may receive what he desires.

The progress of legislation to this time has been apparently slow but a comparison with previous sessions shows that measures are as far advanced as they usually are at the close of the first four weeks. The talk of a short session which was generally prevalent at the beginning has very generally subsided. The session will be of the usual length. To use an expression indulged in by a lamented editor of Huntingdon, there seems to be "fun ahead." The Philadelphia mayoralty contest is the source of the trouble. Senator Penrose has put on his war paint and the measures emanating from his colleague, Senator Porter, are handled without gloves. Those in which Chris. Magee is interested share a like fate and it need not be surprising if the "Greater Pittsburg" bill is slaughtered. Personal differences should not have weight in the legislation for a great commonwealth but they have.

Private secretary Beitler made his first appearance in the House Monday night of last week and presented Gov. Hastings' announcement that he had signed the joint resolution inviting A. K. McClure to deliver before the Legislature a memorial address upon the life and public services of the late ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin. It is rather a singular circumstance that the first measure of this legislature to receive the Governor's signature should be this resolution in reference to his distinguished fellow-townsman and predecessor in the magistracy of the commonwealth. Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, chairman of the joint committee to officially invite Mr. McClure to deliver this address, announced to the House that Wednesday evening, January 30, had been agreed upon as the time for the memorial exercises.

Up to Monday night 540 bills have been presented. One of those introduced Monday night provides that judges and inspectors of election shall receive $3.50 and clerks $3.00 for each election. This would do away with much of the contention that occurs the morning after each election in various commissioners' offices in the state. But it strikes your correspondent that it would be more in accordance with the fitness of things if the figures were reversed. Any person can fill the position of judge or inspector but it takes brains to clerk at an election.

There is a move on foot for a new county to be formed out of parts of Centre, Clearfield and Cambria with Philipsburg as a county seat. Members from other parts of the state would be glad to see other new counties formed. There may be a new county or two formed but the chances are against any thing of the kind being done at this session.

There are some other matters of which I would like to write but let this suffice for this time. "WINEPSO."

Jan. 29 '95.

MOUNT UNION.

L. R. Smith, of Waterstreet, was in town on business on Saturday.

A sledding party, composed of young people from Orbisonia, were entertained at the American house on Saturday last.

Rev. J. B. Palsgrove, presiding elder, Juniata district, preached to a large audience in the M. E. church on Sunday evening.

The democratic nominating convention was held in the school houses on Tuesday evening. We are unable at this moment to recall the nominees, but will do so in the next issue.

Grant Heckert, while coasting on Jefferson street, Friday afternoon, was thrown off a bob-sled while running rapidly, resulting in several severe scalp wounds and otherwise bruising himself badly.

James Palmer, an aged and respectable citizen of this place, died at the residence of his son, D. N. Palmer, on Halley street on Thursday last, aged 71 years. The interment took place at the Gilboa church yard.

The amount of snow and cold weather seems to be on the increase as winter progresses. About two inches of snow fell on Saturday followed by terrific winds which played havoc with trees and the telephone and telegraph wires.

The icy condition of the pavements and board walks has rendered pedestrianism exceedingly unsafe. Quite a number of persons have fallen and bruised them selvesbadly, but no accidents of a serious nature have yet been reported.

The primaries for the selection of Republican nominees to be voted for at the coming election on Feb. 19, were held in the school house on Friday evening last. The nominees are: Judge of election, Isaac Taylor; Inspector, H. W. Harrison; Assessor, D. C. Appleby; School Directors, 3 yrs., Jas. M. Shaver and C. H. DeFrehn; 2 yrs., D. B. Price and W. J. Landis; 1 year, G. R. Bowman and H. S. Smelker; Council, Alex. Maxwell, Philip Smith and E. M. Rhodes; Auditor, A. W. Fuller; high constable, D. N. Palmer.

MILL CREEK.

James Coy is still suffering from pleurisy.

Miss Elsie Clique is seriously ill with consumption.

Talk about the P. R. R. company reducing forces and cutting down expenses when a new agent and operator have come to town.

Preaching in the M. E. church next Sabbath morning at 10.30.

Cards are out announcing the wedding of Ed Huey and Miss Mary Metz on the 6th of February.

Twenty-six of the Huntingdon young people came to Mill Creek last Tuesday evening, partook of a sumptuous feast and then tripped to the music of the violin until a rather late hour.

Adolphus Hall and Miss Mary Rutherford, both of this place, were quietly married last Thursday afternoon and departed the same evening for Altoona where they remained for several days. On Monday evening they were given an old-fashioned serenading.

WATERSTREET.

The roads are badly drifted since last snow.

L. R. Smith visited friends in Mt. Union on Saturday.

The thermometer registered 4° below zero on Thursday morning.

Wm. Harnish has returned home from Delaware, where he had spent the past month.

A delegation from the Huntingdon I. O. O. F. visited the Hartslog Lodge at Alexandria last Saturday night.

James Davis, who had been suffering from a large carbuncle on his neck is recovering and is able to go about the house.

Wm. Gussman has gone to Cambria county, where he is employed in burning lime. Mr. Gussman had been at home for the past month on account of the serious illness of his son, who is now improving slowly under the careful treatment of Dr. C. A. Harnish.

On Thursday morning T. C. Waite's family were surprised to see a number of sleds and sleighs drive in front of their residence and were more surprised to see all the Waites in Huntingdon county get out and make thir way into the house, carrying baskets. The party consisted of the following brothers and sisters and his father: George, of Tyrone; Andy, Blair, wife and five children, and J.L.Waite and two children; also his sisters Mrs. J.H.Mattern and husband; Mrs. Samuel Burk and husband and five children. It was Mr. Waite's fifty-first birthday. The party spent a pleasant day more so because it was a complete surprise to Mr. Waite. All his brothers and sisters except H. H. Waite of Huntingdon, were present.

Three Springs.

The primary election of this borough was held on last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ashman were in Philipsburg last week attending the funeral of Mrs. Ashman's sister.

The chief burgess has stopped the coasting on the streets. This is a sad stroke to the boys (also to some of the men), as the coasting was excellent.

D. F. Shope, one of our good-natured merchants, is closing out his entire stock of general merchandise, as he intends to retire from that business. He also intends moving away from this place. We are sorry to lose him, as a citizen and as a merchant.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corn; and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Everything Goes.

New Goods arriving almost every day. NO OLD STOCK. Our Grocery department is complete with good things, such as California canned

Apricots, Peaches,

Pears, Cherries, Raisins and Prunes, Eng. Currants, Oranges, Lemons. A fiine line of Glass and Queensware,

Drugs, Notions,

Etc. The people were not disappointed when we advertised as "headquarters" for Christmas Goods.

Trade with us,

You will find our prices right. Soliciting a share of your patronage, we are,

Yours Respectfully,

J. O. HEATON,
CASSVILLE, PA.

AUCTION.

AUCTION.

The Largest Sale at Auction Ever Held in Pennsylvania.

Commencing Monday, Feb. 4,

Ending Monday. Feb. 11.

You will have the opportunity of purchasing a complete stock of

Dry Goods and Notions,

Hosiery, Underwear, Shoes, Blankets, Gomfortables, Fancy Goods,

Ladies' Coats and Wraps,

Groceries, Oil Cloth, Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, and other goods too numerous to mention.

SPECIAL: We offer for sale two Horses, three Mules, with Harness, one Top Buggy, one Trotting Buggy, two Delivery Wagons, one 1-horse Wagon, two Steam Engines, one Saw Mill.

TERMS OF SALE: All amounts under $50, cash. All amounts over $50, notes at four months, with interest and approved security.

☞Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods Same as Cash.☜

S. E. HENRY,
B. F. ISENBERG.

Thos. S. Johnston, Agt,

Cor. 7th and Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

READ AND ACT.

Special No. 1.

Men's Gum Boots at $2.25.

Special No. 2.

Men's Health Shoes reduced for one week from **$2.50 to $1.90.**

Secure Bargains While You May at

Opera House Shoe Store,

Huntingdon, Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

D. S. DRAKE,

—DEALER IN—

Telephones, Telegraph Outfits, Burglar Alarms, Electric Door Bells, Speaking Tubes, Medical Batteries and all other Electrical Appliances, Typewriters, Mimeographs and Supplies, Camera outfits, Whitley Exercisers, Dumb-Bells and other Athletic Goods, Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and a full line of Sundries.

ELECTRICAL WORK AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

HUNTINGDON, - - PENN'A.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 30, 1895

LOCAL NOTES.

—White aprons, 10c and 15c at Mrs. Evans'.

—Fancy yarns of plain gay colors at Mrs. Evans'.

—The opera house shoe store has a new ad. in this issue.

—Read the new ad. of T. S. Johnston, agt., in another column.

—Cashmere and velvet hoods, 50c. Good felt hats, 35c, at Mrs. Evans'.

—Geo. Godard is visiting among friends in Orbisonia and Hill Valley.

—A fine line of felt hats and latest style of felt bonnets very cheap at Mrs. Evans'.

—Miss Ollie Spangler, of Wells Tannery, is the guest of G. D. Wood and wife.

—A lot of stamped goods selling cheap. Tidies and splashers very cheap, at Mrs. Evans'.

—The mercantile appraiser, J. K. Kegereis, of Orbisonia, has entered upon the duties of his office.

—The meetings in the U. B. and M. E. churches continue in progress and much interest is manifested.

—Mrs. A. B. Gillam and Miss Laura Gillam visited, during the past two weeks, among friends in Blair county.

—All the applications for liquor license in York county were refused at the late term of court in that county.

—Hard Coal at Mapleton—three sizes—Pea, Nut and Stove.

H. H. SWOPE.

—To close out the balance of my stock of underwear for ladies and children I will sell them very cheap. MRS. EVANS.

—W. H. Marlin, of Curwensville, came to Mapleton Monday to see his father whose prostration was noted in these columns last week.

—T. M. Wood, Mrs. A. W. Swope, George Palmer and wife and E. E. Palmer attended the funeral of James Palmer in Shirley township last week.

—Anderson Wagner and daughter Mrs. E. R. Himes were summoned to Orbisonia last Saturday on account of the death of Mr. Wagner's mother.

—J. W. Chilcote and wife, of Altoona, were visiting among friends in Smith Valley last week. Mr. Chilcote is employed as a brakeman on the Pittsburg division.

—A sledding party from Huntingdon came to Mapleton Tuesday evening of last week and enjoyed themselves at the residence of A. W. Swope until nearly midnight.

—The ITEM office was favored with a pleasant call yesterday afternoon from Miss Ella Schmittle, of Mount Union, and Miss Ledesa Fagley, of Bellwood, daughter of county Commissioner Fagley, of Blair county.

—The school directors of Cass township will receive bids for the building of a brick school house at Locust Grove, up to 2 o'clock P. M., February 19, 1895. Plans and specifications may be seen with the secretary.

R. P. SMITH, Sec'y., Cassville, Pa.

—To-morrow will be the last day for paying borough, school and special taxes at face of duplicate. After that time five per cent. will be added. There is no reason why people should not pay their local taxes promptly as all enjoy the privileges of local government.

—Franklin county is having a-plenty of weddings in which the contracting parties are decidedly aged. A few weeks ago, to mention only the most notable cases, the bride and groom at a wedding were 74 and Thursday hoary 80 led dainty "about 60" to the alter. All things come, verily, to those who wait.—*Valley Spirit.*

—Rev. Wm. Brill, of Mount Union, occupied the pulpit in the M. E. church two nights last week and preached two able sermons. The services Friday night were conducted by the presiding elder, J. B. Polsgrove, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. Harry Fleck, of Huntingdon, preached in the U. B. church last Wednesday evening.

—Six weeks ago to-day there was a bountiful fall of snow. At various times since this has been added to. Last Friday night there was a fall of about five inches and since Monday evening it has been snowing almost continually. The roads are in excellent condition and it has been many years since it could be truthfully recorded that we had six continuous weeks of excellent sledding.

—D. M. Cowher has secured the general agency for the Climax dish-washer for Mifflin, Blair, Huntingdon and Centre counties. It saves the ladies much valuable time. Usually from fifteen to twenty minutes are consumed by two persons after each meal in washing and wiping the dishes. With the new machine the dishes for an ordinary family can be washed, dried and polished in two minutes' time. I want one good agent in each township to handle this machine. Apply in person or address D. M. Cowher, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—At a special meeting of the council held last Thursday evening a resolution was passed forbidding coasting on the streets between the hours of 6.30 P. M., and 10 P. M. This action was taken as a precaution to prevent injury to aged persons going to and from church. It is to the credit of the boys and girls of the town, with whom coasting has been such a delightful sport, to say that immediately upon the adoption of the above resolution they fell into line with the authorities and stopped the fun. Obedience to law is one of the requisites of good citizenship.

A Joyous Occasion.

Wednesday, January 23d, the children and grandchildren of William and Catharine Baker, of Clear Ridge, Fulton county, met at the old homestead for the purpose of celebrating the 79th birthday of that vanerable gentleman. There were about forty members of the immediate family and a number of friends and neighbors present. Among the number were John W. Baker and wife and B. F. Baker, wife, daughter Sadie and son Lloyd, of Mapleton, John Kerlin, wife and children, of Knobsville, Calvin Baker and family and Joseph Baker and wife, of Clear Ridge. One daughter, Mrs. Rev. W. S. Stevens, of Waverley, Kansas, was not able to be present. Dinner was served at 2 o'clock and oh, what a dinner! The feast of the millionare, the banquets of society are not to be compared to the home grown, home made meals prepared by our mothers and grandmothers, whose culinary attainments seem the more marvelous after we have left the parental roof and return thereto. The aged couple were the recipients of many valuable gifts. An oyster supper, with other accessories was served at 6,30 o'clock. The afternoon and evening were spent in singing, the relating of reminiscences and social chat. When we retired it was with feelings of profound gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift in preserving our lives and permitting us to meet on this occasion.

This was truly a family event of pleasure aud as we reluctantly parted for our several homes with the knowledge that it was very improbable that we would ever again be privileged to enjoy such another occasion, the aged parents were commended to God who has led them safely through the long years of unbroken toil and struggles. May His richest blessings continue to rest upon them and may we all so live that when the summons comes to lay down the burdens of life we may be prepared to meet in a perpetual reunion at the throne of our Heavenly father.

Jan. 28, 1895. B. F. B.

Borough Nominations.

Eighteen Republicans of this borough met in the lock-up last Friday evening for the purpose of placing in nomination a ticket to be voted at the election on the 19th prox. The following nominations were made: W. F. Gillam, judge of election; J. D. Boring, inspector; H. H. Swope, assessor; John C. Garret, justice of the peace; R. S. Henderson and A. Heeter, school directors for three years; S. L. Henderson, school director for one year; J. G. Gillam and R. C. Fields, councilmen; L. L. Parker, auditor for three years, G. W. Wright, auditor for one year; S. P. Stubbs, high constable.

Last night nine Democrats met at the lockup and nominated the following ticket: Judge, J. A. McHugh; inspector, B. F. Baker; Assessor, J. C. Estep; justice ot the peace, A. M. Parker; school directors for three years, J. G. Gillam and L. D. Himes; school director for one year, Benj. O'Connor; councilmen, D. B. Miller and Bruce Yocum; auditor for three years, G. W. Morgan; auditor for one year, Dr. W. J. Campbell; high constable, Frank McConahy.

—There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Davis & Buzzard, of West Monterey, Clarion Co., Pa., says, "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlin's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Fatal Accident.

A dispatch from Middleburg, Snyder county, gives the following account of the fatal accident which occurred at Kreamer station last Friday:

While a sleigh containing fifteen people was crossing the railroad track at Kreamer, a railroad station five miles east of here, at 3.40 this morning it was run into by a freight train and two of its occupants were killed and seven were injured. The killed are Isaac D. Romig and his son Charles. The injured are A. W. Potter, a lawyer of Selinsgrove, both arms crushed, one of which was amputated, and will probably lose the other; Miss Mollie Burns, aged 21, left leg cut off and right arm broken; Miss Annie M. Potter, cut in leg close to ankle; Mrs. Charles P. Ulrich, severe bruises on back and hands; E. M. Hummel, severe scalp wounds; Mrs. E. M. Hummel, bruised on back, and Miss Lottie Eby, slightly cut about the face.

The party was returning to their homes at Selinsgrove from a dance at this place. Young Romig was driving and his father was seated beside him. As they approached the railroad crossing at Kreamer the young people of the party were singing and the sleigh bells were jingling merrily. The road to the crossing is lined with buildings and the approach of a train is concealed. Without a thought of danger Romig drove upon the track, and the first intimation that the party had of the impending destruction was the headlight of a big freight locomotive, The songs were changed to shrieks of terror, but before anything could be done to avert the disaster the locomotive had struck the sleigh directly behind the driver's box.

Crushed and shattered beneath the force of the blow the sleigh was hurled to one side and its human freight was tossed beside the railroad track. Isaac Romig and his son were ground under the wheels of the engine and instantly killed and Mr. Potter and Miss Burns met a fate hardly less horrible.

The train was stopped and the crew and the uninjured members of the party did everything they possibly could for their less fortunate companions. The injured were taken to the hotel at Kreamer. The disaster has cast a gloom over the entire county, as all the people injured are prominent and well-known in this section.

Argument Court.

At argument court on Wednesday the following opinions were handed down by Judge Love:

The report of Auditor J. F. Shock, awarding money from Sheriff's sale of property of Henry Davis, jr., to McAllister Myton, was confirmed by the court. Case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

In the matter of the case of R. K. Miller, local editor of the Monitor, which was a rule against the county commissioners for mandamus to compel the payment of witness fees at the hearing of the conduct and management of the jail. The court refused to allow the payment of the fees and directed Mr. Miller to pay the costs of his proceeding.

Township of Juniata vs. John Hawn-In the matter of the rule to strike off, appeal from the settlement of the auditors. Appeal stricken off at cost of appellant.

J. Simpson Africa, trustee vs. Sigel Ashman. Rule to show cause why fi. fa. should not be set aside. Rule discharged at cost of the defendants.

The minor children of Anna M. Wright, deceased, were awarded $75 each per year for their maintenance and support.

A rule was granted returnable at next court, to show cause why the county commissioners should not construct the approaches to the Montgomery Hollow bridge.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel S. Johnston, deceased. Exceptions to auditor's report. Exceptions overruled and auditors' report confirmed.

The viewers appointed to inspect the new county bridges at Mapleton and Mill Creek, which replace the ones that were destroyed by the flood of May, 1894, approve of all the contracts on the Mill Creek bridge and all on the Mapleton bridge except that of the Groton Bridge company, from whom they deduct $100.

Sale Register.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2, E. O. and S. B. Hooper, heirs of Mary Hooper, dec'd., will offer at public sale on the premises in Mapleton, one cook stove and fixtures, parlor stove, stands, tables, chairs, beds, sink, sewing machine, carpet, cupboard, bureau, tubs, clocks, guns, canned fruit, kettles, fanning mill, etc. Sale o commence at 1 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, Mrs. Charity Shoop and J. Simpson Shoop, adm'rs. of John Shoop, dec'd., will offer on the premises in Hare's valley, 1 horse, 1 mule, 9 head of cattle, 2-horse wagon, spring wagons, buggy, sleigh, sled, hay rake, plows, cultivator, threshing machine, fanning mill, hay, wheat, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, carpenters' tools, stove, etc. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

School Report.

No. 2—E. Guy Rex, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole attendance	21	28	49
Average "	20	23	43
Per cent. of "	98	95	97

The following pupils missed no time during the month:—Howard Stubbs, James Fisher, Scott Wagner, Benj. Barkley Grover Kelley, Henry Buchanan, William Buchanan, Jesse Swope ,Guy Hicks, Mason Hicks, George Kennedy, James Hommon, Foster Bell, John Hagans, Charley O'Connor, Lulu McDonald, Bessie Niece, Annie Lamberson, Grace Numer, Ada Wilson, Mary White, Iva Chilcote, Ada McDonald, Loudema Shore, Olie Lamberson, Louie McCarl, Edith Wood, Leah Robley.

5 pupils missed but one half day. John McHugh is the only parent, (excepting directors) who has visited this school this term. Visitors 21.

No. 3—G. W. Wright, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Whole attendance	15	16	31
Average "	15	15	30
Per cent. of "	98	92	95

Pupils who missed no time: Duane Hicks, Howard Himes, Walter Lamberson, Jno. McHugh, Edward McCarl. Philip McDonald, Emory Neice, Bruce Yocum, Wilbur Yocum, Bertha Hooper, Emma McDonald. Eunice McCarl, Ada Wood, Myrtle Wise, Myrtle Wright. Visitors 16, of whom just one was a parent, and three directors.

No. 4—J. G. Dell, Teacher.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	14	6	20
Average "	13	6	19
Per cent. of "	96	93	94

The following pupils missed no time during the month: M. L. Wilson, O. L. Wilson, J. G. Hooper, H. N. Mounts, Geo. Brumbaugh, Albert Kennedy, W. W. Brumbaugh, L. C. Dysart, Ettie McDonald, and Bessie Chilcote. Visitors 6. But one parent, except, directors who made official visits during examination, was present. Parents, do you know any thing about the school? Come and see us.

No 1.—Louisa A. Dell, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole attendance	28	15	43
Average "	24	11	35
Per cent. of "	95	89	92

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Charlie McMullen, Loy McCarl, James McHugh, Lloyd Robley, Howard Chilcote, David Hagans, Emory Shore, George White, John Wright, Luther White, Richard Bailey, Taylor Bailey, Pearl McDonald, Ettie Robley, Nannie Henderson. The following pupils were promoted from room No. 1 to room No. 2 and missed no time until promoted, John Hagans, Charlie O'Connor, Lulu Wilson, May Robley, Jettie Moore. Visitors 13.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

It is at this season of the year that people's thoughts turn to some method by which the rigors of our northern winter climate may be escaped, and a trip to the "Land of Flowers," if only for a short time, offers the easiest solution of the question.

In order to give the public an opportunity to visit Florida at a very reasonable cost, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a series of tours to Jacksonville, and the well-earned reputation acquired by that company for the superiority of its personally-conducted tours will be maintained for this year's series. Since the system of personally-conducted tours inaugurated by that company has been in effect, none but words of commendation have been received. Its unexcelled train service, experienced Tourist Agents and Chaperons, and above all, its moderate charges, leave nothing to be desired.

The tours to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks' stay in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia on January 29, February 12 and 26 and March 12 and 26, 1895. The rate, including transportation, meals *en route*, and Pullman berth on special train, is $50,00 from New York, and $48,00 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points.

For further information apply to Ticket agents, or address Tourist Agent 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, to whom application for space should also be made.

Local Institute Proceedings.

The educational meeting and local institute held at Broad Top City on Friday evening and Saturday, 18th and 19th insts., were very largely attended and successful, beyond expectation. Friday evening the exercises consisted in recitations by the pupils and an able address by Jesse Diggins and county superintendent Rudy.

The meeting was composed of citizens, school children, teachers and Washington Camp, No. 650, P. O. S. of A. The music was furnished by the Choral union of this place. The choir is in its infancy but they sang very well and rendered perfect satisfaction,

The sessions were well attended on Saturday by both teachers and citizens. While the citizens deserve unbounded praise for their hospitality, the following deserve special mention for assistance in the work of the institute: W. J. Ammerman, S. H. Houck, Adam Gladfelter and Jesse Diggins. To say the least, it was one of the best local institutes the writer has ever attended.

MARRIED.

HALL—RUTHERFORD.—On Thursday, January 24, 1895, at Mill Creek, by Rev. F. W. Curry, Mr. Dolphus Hall and Miss Mary E. Rutherford, both of Mill Creek.

LONG—HOFFMAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, 1894, at the M. E. parsonage in Huntingdon, by Rev. A. R. Lambert, J. Frank Long and Miss Eva Hoffman, both of Cassville.

WANTED Several good Salesmen at once, to sell the Climax Dish Washer, the very best selling article on the market. Apply in person or address, D. M. COWHER, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

We are now in our new quarters with every facility for promptly supplying the wants of our customers. Our stock is fresh and clean and new goods are arriving almost daily. We are taking advantage of the lowest market value of goods and shall give our customers the benefit of the best prices. Come and see us. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LATE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Thousands Perished by the Great Earthquake at Kuchan, Persia—Terrible Crime of a Father—School Boy Soldiers Drill Before Governors—Frightful Explosion.

A dispatch from Teheran, Persia, gives further detai's of the destructive earthquake at Kuchan. The first shock occurred at noon, Thursday, January 17. This was followed by another. In three minutes the town was in ruins. It is stated that 11,000 persons perished. Most of the victims were crushed to death by falling buildings, but many were burned to death, the ruins in which they were entangled having caught fire.

Six hundred were entombed in a mosque while engaged in prayer. Six hundred other persons perished in the various baths. The survivors could obtain neither food nor water for three days, the telegraph lines having been destroyed. Many who escaped being killed by the earthquake perished from hunger and exposure. The weather was very cold.

Nor a single building remains standing in the town. Since the 17th the shocks have been repeated daily. One shock, which occurred at 6 o'clock on the evening of January 22, was equal in severity to the first one, which caused the destruction of the city. This shock of January 22 was followed by three others, at intervals of from one to four hours.

It is pitiful to witness the terror stricken people huddled in groups and exposed to the inclemency of the weather, which continues intensely cold. No shelter of any kind is available. No medical assistance, which is sadly needed, is at present procurable, but Russian surgeons are proceeding with all speed to the desolated town from Ashkabad.

School Boy Soldiers.

The American Guard is born. Eight hundred boys from the public schools of New York City, attired in the uniform of the soldier and carrying on their shoulders the Remington rifle of the National Guard of New York State, showed the Chief Magistrates of the neighboring States what they could do in the way of forming a reserve corps to the already established military defenses of New York.

Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania; Governor Brown, of Rhode Island; Governor Coffin, of Connecticut, and Governor Werts, of New Jersey, were the ones present.

The uniform of the boys is a blue tunic and trousers of the same material and drab gaiters. It costs each one $10. The drill was not only in company formation, but in the battalion also, and was conducted by Colonel Percy B. Shield, of School No. 87. He handled his companies with the skill of a veteran, and the bayonet drill was particularly praiseworthy.

A great feature of the exhibition was the drill of the girls from School No. 54. Captain Annie Slater was in command, and her little company of forty girls proved themselves to be equal, if not superior, to their rivals of the other sex. Their umbrella drill was a poem, while their knowledge of the manual of arms with real guns was marvellous.

Killed by an Explosion.

The main building of Hennings's brewery in Meneota, Ill., was wrecked by a boiler explosion, the concussion being so great that every building in the city was badly shaken. The building destroyed was five stories in height and filled with machinery. The force of the explosion completely demolished it, killing seven men and badly injuring six others.

The killed were: C. Seifert, foreman; David Wells, fireman; David Gheer, engineer; Lemuel De Spase, engineman; Henry Pert, laborer; John K. Kennedy, a well borer, of DeKalb.

The injured were: James Love, Chicago, arm broken and hand badly cut; A. McLeod, Chicago, head and face cut; George Parker, Chicago, head cut; F. McCarpenter, badly hurt; William Long, badly hurt; Henry Varmore, badly hurt.

No more bodies were found in the debris, and a blinding snow storm stopped work, but it was thought more men were buried under tons of brick and beams. The loss of property amounted to over $100,000, and a large number of men were thrown out of employment.

Killed His Child and Himself.

William H. McGrath, aged thirty-five, shot his eight-year-old daughter Lillian, killing her instantly, then shot himself, inflicting a wound from which he died. The affair happened in the family home, No. 1222 South Thirty-sixth street, Philadelphia, Penn.

The little girl and her brother were playing upstairs, when their father called them to the cellar. They went downstairs and the boy was told to return to the kitchen. He had scarcely reached the first floor when he heard two pistol shots in rapid succession. The boy called to his mother, who went to the cellar and found the little girl dead, her brains being strewn on the cellar floor. The father was still breathing, but died an hour later. Subsequent developments go to show that McGrath intended to murder both children. Why he changed his mind is a mystery.

A few days before he wrote a letter to a newspaper, saying that he intended to murder his children and then commit suicide, but he pronounced the letter a forgery when the police investigated the matter.

Heavy Gold Withdrawals.

The condition of the United States Treasury was the theme of conversation in Wall street, New York City, when unusually large withdrals of gold were announced. On the several exchanges, in the banks, among business men and on the streets, there was but one question asked, What does it all mean? The Clearing House Committee, consisting of Bank Presidents Nash, Williams, Perkins, Baker, Sherman, Hamilton, Tappen, Simmons and Cannon, met in the afternoon and carefully discussed the situation.

Just $7,200,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury in one day, making a total of $14,500,000 for that week, a record without precedent. Of this amount $7,700,000 went abroad, leaving $6,800,000 to be accounted for on no other theory than that it is to be hoarded in vaults. It was common talk on 'Change that gold would probably go to a premium in a very short time.

Robbed the Cotton Belt Train.

Two masked men, supposed to be members of the Cook gang, plundered the South bound Cotton Belt train near McNeil, Ark. As the train passed through a deep cut the men, who were riding on the blind baggage car, climbed over the tender and covered Engineer Crowley and the fireman with guns. The train was stopped, the messenger, J. W. Massey, was made to open the safe in the express car, and the thieves escaped with $25,000.

Death Stilled Their Mirth.

As a sleighing party were singing and making merry on their homeward way at 4 a. m., at a railroad crossing, near Kramer's Station, Penn., a freight train dashed into them. These persons were killed outright:

Isaac Roming, a wealthey farmer; Charles Roming, twenty-four years old, son of the former.

A dozen others were wounded, four of them, it was thought, fatally.

Murdered Her Mother.

Mrs. Maggie Gill was arraigned in Jefferson Market police court, New York City, and confessed to the murder of her mother. She was held without bail.

Mrs. Gill and her mother, Mrs. Ellen Morrison, quarreled, which led to a fight. Mrs. Gill admits that she beat her mother over the head and body, and that she died as a result of the beating.

BANKS CLOSED.

Two Institutions at Binghamton, N. Y., Fail.

Bank Examiner Prescott has closed the doors of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank in Binghamton, N. Y., pending an investigation. The Treasurer, Tracy R. Morgan, has confessed a defalcation of $100,000. His action was precipitated by an effort on the part of Morgan and President Brownson to carry away the books of the bank about midnight. In the same building and under the same management is the Broome County National Bank, which was examined last month by Bank Examiner Backus and pronounced all right.

State Bank Examiner Backus has taken charge of the Broome County National Bank, acting under the orders of the Comptroller of the Currency. The bank had an authorized circulation of $90,000 and was capitalized at $100,000.

All the securities and cash of the savings bank were placed in the vaults of the Binghamton Savings Bank. Detective Robert Stevenson was sent to watch the building. About 5.30 next morning he saw Brownson and Morgan emerge from the bank, carrying a bushel basket between them. It was filled with books and papers, and each man carried a large bank book under his arm. The officer stopped the men and insisted that the property be returned to the bank. After some argument Brownson and Morgan carried the property back. Bank Examiners Backus and Mooney were immediately called and sent for an attorney, Recorder Roberts. Mr. Morgan was told that he must not take any property away from the bank.

Bank Examiner Backus said: "I found the books of this bank in a horrible condition. It will be a long time before they are straightened out. Shortly after I came here last week I found out that some one had been defaulting. I intimated to Mr. Morgan in a mild way that he was to blame, and he said nothing. Later I took the bull by the horns and directly charged him with it. He admitted he had taken the funds of the bank. I was taken sick at the hotel, and Morgan and Mr. Brownson came to see me. I finally got Morgan to admit that he had taken the funds of the bank, but I am not at liberty to tell all that he told me. I then cautioned both men not to go near the bank and against touching one of the books or papers. Morgan promised to keep away, but subsequent events proved that I was justified in taking the savings bank funds and securities to the Binghamton Savings Bank.

"Morgan and Brownson are liable for burglary in entering this bank and taking out the books. If I had not had the building watched, I should have no books here to-day to work on. I certainly never found a bank in such a condition.

"I can't say how the affairs of the National Broome County Bank stand and I do not knew whether or not funds from the savings bank have been transferred to the National Bank. I cannot state how heavy the defalcation has been. I hope it has not been sufficiently large to break the bank. It became absolutely necessary to close this bank until we could find out how its finances stood."

The last statement of the savings bank showed a surplus of over $67,000.

There was a heavy run on the other savings banks in the city all day, but money came in on every train, and the New York banks said they would put $1,000,000 into the city if necessary.

Tracy R. Morgan has been Mayor of Binghamton, and, during his thirty years' residence, has been looked upon as an upright citizen. He is about seventy-nine years old. The bank examiner has found that during the past thirty years a correct trial balance had never been taken in that bank. The question is what has Morgan done with the money. It is not known that he was extravagant or had any vices. Not one of the employes knew anything of his accounts, with the exception of a young girl, who has for several years been Morgan's chief helper.

CULLOM WINS.

Elected United States Senator From Illinois.

Ballots for United States Senator were taken in both houses of the Illinois Legislature at Springfield, resulting in the re-election of Senator Shelby M. Cullom.

SHELBY M. CULLOM.

The two branches balloted with this result: In the Senate—Shelby M. Cullom, 32; Franklin MacVeagh, 12. Absentees—Republican, 1; Democrats, 6. The House—Cullom, 90; MacVeagh, 60. Absentees—Republicans, 2; Democrat, 1.

A COLONY of thirty-five families of Finns has arrived in Bertie County, North Carolina, and has bought 2500 acres of land. They are the first of this race to settle in North Carolina.

LATER NEWS.

IN New York City Bond-Forger Quigley was sentenced to fifteen years and six months' imprisonment by Recorder Goff. Sarah Silbermeister got twenty-five years and Louis Rothman fifteen years for setting fire to a house.

UNITED STATES MINISTER WILLIS writes that President Dole is glad there were no foreign warships at Honolulu on the occasion of the recent uprising, as it gave the Republic a chance to show that it can stand alone.

THE bill pledging the faith of the United States to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal passed the Senate by the vote of 31 yeas and 21 nays. It directs the issue of $70,000,000 canal bonds guaranteed and $30,000,000 bonds unprotected by the Government.

GUATEMALA instructed her envoy in Mexico to make concessions if he could get no further delay.

AT Lawrence, Mass., Walter P. Wright and his wife, both about thirty years old, were found dead in bed in their room There was a bullet-hole in the head of each, and the revolver with which the shooting was done lay between the bodies. Wright killed his wife and then committed suicide.

THE worst blizzard for two years, so far as damage is concerned, prevailed in Northern and Western New York. Snowstorms raged at Dunkirk, Lockport, Ogdensburg, Rondout and Watertown.

C. F. AND E. J. BRANDT, who say they are sons of the Mayor of Wonewac, Wis., were "buncoed" out of $250. They went to Poughkeepsie to buy $2500 in greenbacks for $250. When they arrived at Newburg, N. Y., they discovered that their hand-bag was filled with sawdust.

THE trial of the alleged A. R. U. strike conspirators was formally opened in Chicago.

MINISTER GRIP, of Sweden and Norway, has been granted permission by his Government to sit in the Venezuelan Claims Commission.

AN oil portrait by Robert Hinckley representing Speaker Crisp sitting at a table has been placed among the portraits of ex-Speakers in the House lobby.

THE President approved the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, which contains the appropriation for the execution of the Income Tax law.

THOUSANDS of people attended Mrs. Cleveland's annual reception of the public at the White House.

A BODY of Chinese infantry has been repulsed by the Japanese in Manchuria with a loss of one hundred men, and General Nodzu is about to be attacked at Kaiping by a force of eleven thousand Chinese.

M. DE GIERS, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead. He would have been seventy-five years old next May. He was the descendant of a Swedish colonel in the army of King Charles XII. of Sweden, and had Finnish blood in his veins.

EMPEROR WILLIAM signalized his thirty sixth birthday by lavishing praise upon the German Army. Many German princes were in Berlin. The city was in holiday dress and the week was crowded with festivities.

GIVEN UP FOR LOST.

Fate of the Steamer Chicora on Lake Michigan.

A dispatch from South Haven, Mich., says The fate of the lake steamer Chicora now seems settled beyond doubt. Mr. Morton gives her up. He is just in, having been out with a searching party and brought in fragments of cabin door frame, bed rails and numerous other objects establishing her identity.

The Vandalia officials at the general offices of the company firmly believe the Chicora to be lost. The boat carried fourteen carloads of freight consigned to the Vandalia for Eastern points. The following telegram was received from South Haven: "Port side and forward upper bulwarks five feet wide and twelve feet long and inside shutters to passenger gangway, all belonging to the Chicora, were found about a mile out in the ice."

A message was received from Captain Graham, one of the boat's owners, by Andrew Crawford, one of the Chicago owners of the steamer. It was from St. Joseph and read: "Chicora lost beyond doubt with all hands."

The complete list of the officers and crew of the Chicora is as follows: Ed Stines, Captain, St. Joseph; C. D. Simons, First Mate, Benton Harbor; Bennie Stines, the Captain's son, Second Mate, St. Joseph; Joseph Marks, wheelman, Benton Harbor; Thomas Robertson, watchman, Baltimore; John Hodges, watchman, Baltimore; eight deck hands, names unknown, Detroit; Robert McClure, chief engineer, Detroit; A. Wirtz, second engineer, Detroit; Grant A. Downey, oiler, Detroit; two firemen, names unknown; one coal passer, name unknown; Nate Lynch cook, St. Joseph; Joseph Malone, pantryman, Chicago; W. W. Morgan, head waiter, Benton Harbor; Jesse Davis, porter, Benton Harbor; James R. Clark, clerk, St. Joseph.

So far as known there was only one passenger aboard, Joseph Pearl, of the drug firm of Howard & Pearl, of St. Joseph. The loss of the vessel, exclusive of the cargo, amounts to $160,000, and the cargo, of thirty-eight carloads of flour, was valued at $20,000.

DROWNED HER CHILDREN.

The Crime of a Drunken Mother Announced by Herself.

Mrs. Margaret McBournie, of Boston, Mass., went into Station 10 and informed the police that she had drowned her two children. On visiting the house the officers found the children laid out side by side in bed in their night clothes, with their eyelids held down by copper cents. Both were dead, though the body of the girl Clara, aged two, was still warm. The boy Clifford, five years old, had evidently been killed before the other. It is believed that drunkenness was the cause of the woman's act.

AN order was given the Herreshoffs by C. Oliver Iselin for an American Cup defender. It will be a keel boat and probably have a centerboard slot.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 3.

Lesson Text: "The Transfiguration," Luke ix., 28-36—Golden Text: Matt. xvii., 5—Commentary.

28. "And it came to pass about an eight days after these sayings He took Peter and John and James and went up into a mountain to pray." After telling them of His sufferings and death and of the necessity of His followers denying self and taking up the cross daily as in the last lesson, He added that some of those standing about Him should not taste death till they had seen the kingdom of God (verse 27). Both in Matthew and Mark as well as in Luke this statement is immediately followed by the record of the transfiguration (Math xvi., 28; xvii., 1; Mark ix., 1, 2), which leads us to conclude that whatever He meant by the kingdom of God was shown forth in the events and facts of the transfiguration. When Matthew and Mark say "after six days," they evidently refer to the intervening days, while Luke includes the day on which He spoke of the cross and the day of the transfiguration.

29. "And as He prayed, the fashion of His countenance was altered, and His raiment was white and glistening." Matthew says that His face did shine as the sun and His raiment was white as the light (Matt. xvii., 2). Mark says His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow (Mark ix., 3). Luke alone speaks of His praying at the time. When John saw Him on Patmos full sixty years after this, His countenance was as the sun shineth in His strength (Rev. i., 16). So that we have here the outshining of the glory that was concealed within that mortal body, as the glory over the mercy seat in the holy of holies was concealed by the veil which was a symbol of His body (Heb. x., 20). When the face of Moses shone as he came down from the mount, it was not from within, but the reflected glory upon which He had been looking so long (Ex. xxxiv., 29, 30). Compare II Cor. iii., 18.

30. "And, behold, there talked with Him two men, which were Moses and Elijah." Moses is suggestive of the law and Elijah of the prophets, for both law and prophets spake of Him, and He fulfilled all written in each (Luke xxiv., 27, 44). But Moses is also suggestive of the risen saints and Elijah of the translated saints who shall meet Him on His way as He returns to the earth and return with Him when He comes in power and glory as Israel's Messiah and King of Kings (I Thes. iv., 16-18; Col. iii., 4.) The three apostles are suggestive of Israel, who shall see Him, and being convicted of sin and converted like Saul of Tarsus on the way to Damascus shall welcome Him as their Messiah, saying: "Lo, this is our God. We have waited for Him, and He will save us."

31. "Who appeared in glory and spoke of His decease which He should accomplish at Jerusalem." It was by virtue of this death about to be accomplished at Jerusalem that Moses had for 1400 years and Elijah for 800 years been enjoying the glories of heaven. By the same blood had Abel entered glory and all from him to the present time and on to the end, for without shedding of blood there is no remission of sins, for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul (Heb. ix., 22; Lev. xvii., 11). The saints in glory sing, "Thou art worthy, for Thou wast slain and hast redeemed us to God by Thy blood," while all on earth and in heaven sing, "Unto Him that loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood" (Rev. v., 9; i., 5).

32. "But Peter and they that were with Him were heavy with sleep, and when they were awake they saw His glory and the two men that stood with Him." Israel shall be heavy with sleep when He comes, for all the virgins are said to be slumbering and sleeping when the Bridegroom comes with His bride (Math. xxv., 1, Vulgate and Syriac versions), and this agrees with the call from the prophet: "Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee, and the gentiles shall come to thy light and kings to the brightness of thy rising" (Isa. lx., 1-3). The Lord awaken us to behold His glory by faith.

33. "And it came to pass as they departed from Him Peter said unto Jesus, Master, it is good for us to be here, and let us make three tabernacles, one for Thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elijah, not knowing what he said." They seem to have known Moses and Elijah, though they had never seen them before. It may be that in the glory we shall need no introductions, but know each one instantly and be known by him. When we have come to a mount of blessing, it is natural that we should want to stay, as Peter did, but there is work to be done and suffering ones to be attended to.

34. "While He thus spake there came a cloud and overshadowed them, and they feared as they entered into the cloud." Matthew says that it was a bright cloud. The cloud is often associated with His presence, as when the pillar of cloud led Israel all through the wilderness, and when He ascended from Olivet a cloud received Him out of their sight. When He shall come again, it will be in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory. In Nahum i., 3, we read that the clouds are the dust of His feet. They were afraid because of the cloud. Ever since Adam was afraid and hid from God in Eden man has been easily made afraid, and like the disciples in the boat we are often afraid when it is Himself.

35. "And there came a voice out of the cloud, saying: This is My beloved Son. Hear Him." Matthew says that the voice added, "In whom I am well pleased." Here, as at the baptism, is a clear distinction between the Father and the Son; and also, as there, the Father's testimony to His pleasure in the Son. Now, when we are well pleased with Jesus and heartily hear and receive Him, the Father becomes well pleased with us for Jesus's sake. How important the words, "Hear Him!" It is not hear what this or that one says about Him, but hear Him. In this connection read and observe Deut. xviii., 18, 19.

36. "And when the voice was past Jesus was found alone. And they kept it close and told no man in those days any of those things which they had seen." Matthew says that Jesus told them to tell the vision to no man till after His resurrection (Math. xvii., 9). He had given them every possible proof that He was their Messiah, but they only rejected Him, and now He is journeying to the crucifixion and to the grave, the resurrection from which will be the crowning proof of His divinity. So with us who believe in Him it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him. The one thing to do meanwhile is to see no man save "Jesus only" (Math. xvii., 5). My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from Him (Ps. lxii., 5).—Lesson Helper.

A Watch for Each Victorious Jap.

Swiss firms have entered into a contract with the Japanese War Office to supply a sufficient number of watches for one to be given to every soldier who has served in the campaign when the Mikado reviews his victorious troops at the close of the war. The watches, which will take the place of war medals, are to cost $1.50 apiece.

A Neglected Fruit.

One of the most luscious wild fruits found anywhere in the world grows in all the Southern States and in all those that are immediately north of the Ohio River. It is also found in some parts of Michigan and Iowa. It resembles the banana, but is sweeter and more juicy. The trees that produce this fruit are small, but extremely beautiful. Their trunks are smooth, their branches graceful and their foliage peculiar and attractive. As a lawn tree it has few superiors. The trees are easily raised from seed, grow rapidly, need no cultivation, are pretty and productive. So far as reported, they are not liable to disease or the attacks of insects. This fruit is known as the pawpaw and is occasionally seen in this market. Had it been discovered in China or New Zealand it would have been brought to this country and much ado made over it. But as it is a native American product no one seems to think it is worthy of cultivation. It was introduced into Italy a few years ago and is regarded as a great accession to the many valuable fruits produced there. It is extensively cultivated and is known as the "American fruit."—Chicago Journal.

Not Much.

Not much to give, a cup of water, yet its draught of cool refreshment drained by fevered lips will send more pleasure through the frame than when the juice of wine renews the joys of brighter days; not much to buy, a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, yet rubbed well on lumbago's twisting pains, will straighten up and cure more crooked backs than when the boys march forth on holiday parade. Not much to try it, anyway; for in all its world-wide mission to comfort those in pain, it never yet deceived, so that its name like household words is known to be remembered. It's the external wine of joy.

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That is the best way to take a Ripans Tabule, best because the most pleasant. For all liver and stomach disorders Ripans Tabules are the most effective remedy, in fact, the standard.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—MRS. ALLIE DOUGLASS, Le Roy, Mich., October 20, 1894.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., 1$.

At Every Twinge

Of Rheumatism you should remember that relief is at hand in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood, which settles in the joints. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and removes this taint. Therefore Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Rheumatism when all other remedies have failed. Give it a fair trial.

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"I suffered intensely with Rheumatism, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has perfectly cured me." HARRY F. PITTARD, Winterville, Ga.

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$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
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$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES. $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
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FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

MAKE THE HONEY ATTRACTIVE.

In storing honey for winter the sections should be taken from the super after removing the propolis from the edges of the sections. Grade and place in clean crates, keeping the light and dark honey separate. New, clean crates always attract the buyer's attention and help to sell the honey.—New York World.

SHELTER FOR SHEEP.

The wool of the sheep is an efficient protection against cold, so long as it is kept dry. When wet it only adds to the sheep's discomfort, as the wool, being porous, exhales moisture very rapidly and cools its body accordingly. With a dry place to sleep in sheep will never suffer from cold except at the lambing time, when a warm place is always necessary. In rainy weather it is better to keep the sheep shut up in their shelter. They are anxious to be out of doors sometimes, when if they had reason sufficient to think they would know they were better under shelter. The owner can judge better when they ought to go out than they can judge for themselves.—Boston Cultivator.

EGGS IN WINTER.

To get eggs in winter it is necessary to do everything possible to get and keep the hens under the best conditions for laying. In other words, the poultry-house must be made warm and dry, wind and waterproof, and the hens fed regularly on a variety of food. Confinement is as irksome to fowls as it is to men, and while a necessity when snow covers the ground, it will be much less felt if the poultry-house is large enough to allow them to move about freely, than if they are kept busy from morning till night, scratching in the earth or straw for oats.

Many people think it desirable to warm poultry houses artificially. This is quite a mistaken idea. If the cracks are filled up and the house made wind and water proof nothing more will be necessary. Artificial heat will tend to enfeeble the birds and render them more liable to disease, and will cause the lice to multiply at an alarming rate.

After all hens are much like their owners. To do their best they require to be made comfortable. Luxurious living is apt to make them grow fat and lazy and cease egg production at the very time when it is most wanted. The effects of coddling are about as bad as those of neglect.—New York World.

TRAINING THE COLT.

From the day he is foaled, a colt should be gradually accustomed to obedience. Feed him a lump of sugar that he may welcome your coming, then gently handle him, moving him about, and he will soon obey many commands. He must be gently mastered from the first by a man who is cool-headed and pleasant, never hasty, excited or angry. Train him to the halter, to carrying a strap and at length the harness and bridle.

Backing is one of the most difficult lessons. Stand behind the colt and slightly to one side, so that the lines passing through the lug strap will draw across his quarter. While distinctly saying the word "Back," pull the reins backward and a little to one side with a quick steady pull, and instantly slacken. At first this will only turn him to one side, but by stroking his head, and feeding him a morsal, he can be pulled a little to the other side in the same way, and will soon respond to the reins. Next, by standing directly behind him he may be trained to back, always slacking the rein the moment the colt begins to back, so that he will learn that he can relieve the backward pull by backing. Finally, teach him to back at the word without the pull or with only the slightest pressure. Do a very little at a time, being careful never to tire the colt, and be satisfied with slow progress. The colt does not learn so quickly as a man does.—Farm, Field and Firside.

VALUE OF CORN STALKS.

Farmers are beginning to realize the value of corn stalks as food for farm-animals. The great drought has compelled them to recognize the worth of this hitherto waste product on many farms, and if more care were exercised in securing the corn stalks in good condition they would be in more demand.

Professor Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, recently conducted some experiments to test the profit in cutting up dry corn stalks. Four good cows were fed for two weeks on stalks that had been run through a cutter and then for two weeks on whole stalks, the same amount of corn meal and bran being fed in both cases. It was found that 721 pounds of cut stalks made as much milk and butter as 1,133 pounds of whole stalks. This meant a saving of thirty-six per cent by passing the fodder through the cutter. The whole stalks were largely wasted, for the cattle could not eat them as readily as they ate the cut stalks. Not only was this great saving made in feed, but the remnants left by the cattle are far better for bedding.

To be at its best corn fodder should be cut into pieces less than an inch in length, crushed or shredded, and fed with some kind of grain, moistened enough to stick to the stalks, and fed at least twice a day. For roughage the stalks can be thrown out to be eaten whole. In this case they can be made much more palatable by sprinkling over them water strongly impregnated with salt. Cornstalks are liable to heat and mildew and should be fed out before spring. It is always advisable to use the poorest fodder during the winter, when the stock will eat heartily and enjoy that which they will hardly touch later on when spring weather renders their appetites somewhat capricious.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Shelter and care are cheaper than food for animals.

Clover hay and corn fodder are the best feeds for milch cows.

Turkeys of about ten pounds in weight find the readiest sale.

Give the December calves bright hay, skim milk and middlings.

In feeding cut green bones allow one pound to every sixteen hens.

Fattening sheep do best confined in small pens without the use of yards.

If orchards are to be made profitable they must receive as good care as other crops.

Good tillage increases the available food supply of the soil and also conserves its moisture.

Horses are fond of cranberries and a pint of them once or twice a week makes the coat glossy.

Milk is a great egg food, as it is chemically similar to the white of an egg, being rich in albumen.

Potash is the chief fertilizer to be applied to fruit trees, particularly after they come into bearing.

Good drainage, natural or artificial, is essential to success in the orchard, Trees are impatient of wet feet.

As a rule, aged brood sows are the most prolific, the best mothers and produce the most vigorous offspring.

Be kind and patient with the colt. Upon his early treatment depends much of a horse's success after maturity.

Well-drained lands are drier in wet spells and moister in dry spells than any other lands. They can be worked earlier in spring.

Harnesses with no projecting hames or metal turrets should be used in bearing orchards. Those requiring no whiffletrees are also useful.

Get your compost heaps ready, mix a lot of leaves with a compost until the whole is light, but heavy enough to hold its place against the wind.

Trees should be made to send their roots deep into the soil, in order to fortify themselves against drought. This is done by draining the soil and by plowing the orchard rather deep.

Finely cut straw, wet with hot water, plenty of meal mixed with it, and allowed to soften from one feed time to another, will make a cheaper ration than if high-priced hay were fed.

Potash may be had in wood ashes, and muriate of potash. It is most commonly used in the latter form. An annual application of potash should be made upon bearing orchards. Of the muriate from 500 to 700 pounds may be used to the acre in mature orchards.

The Caribou in Maine.

About the slopes of Mount Katahdin and ranging the bogs and woodlands of the country at its foot, great herds of caribou pasture in the fall upon twigs, bark and the marsh grass and moss, from which they have to scrape the snow with their forefeet, as their kindred, the Lapland and Siberian reindeer, do. They are migratory animals, covering wide regions in their travels, and appearing unexpectedly in localities which, after a period, they are apt to leave with equal suddenness. A single herd recently seen near Mount Kathadin was estimated to number 200 caribou. In size the caribou stands between the deer and the moose, and his appearance and habits are essentially those of the Arctic reindeer. The well-known Maine scientist, "Bill" Moriarty, who is a great hunter and woodsman, says that a caribou is "the handsomest, most forlorn looking critter that travels on hoofs."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

English postage stamps are gummed with a starch paste made from potatoes.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

LINENE REVERSIBLE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

HOTEL ARAGON
Atlanta, Georgia.
THE PALACE HOTEL OF THE SOUTH.

Every modern improvement known to science. Perfect cuisine and service. Most uniform climate in UNITED STATES. SEND FOR BOOK and RATES.

AGENTS WANTED for best selling article in the country. Agents making $10 a day. C. B. HOLMES, 130 Fulton St., New York.

YOUNG MEN or LADIES—Light, honorable employment in your town; will pay over $20 a week. Write us. W. Matloon & Co., Oswego, N. Y.

To the Younger Cooks,

the beginners in the art of bread and cake making, there is no aid so great, no assistant so helpful, as the

Royal Baking Powder.

It is the perfect leavening agent and makes perfect food. Do not make a mistake by experimenting with any other.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Amenities of War.

Archibald Forbes says that the abstract theory of the "amenities of war" is preposterous. You strain every effort to reduce your adversary to impotence; he falls wounded, whereupon, should he come into your hands, you promptly devote all your exertions to saving his life and restoring him to health and vigor, in order that he may go home and swell the ranks of your enemy. This is no doubt humanity, but it is supremely illogical.

Marbot recounts in his memoirs perhaps the most absurd application ever made of the theory of the "amenities." In the battle of Austerlitz a body of beaten Russians, about five thousand strong, strove to escape across the ice on the Satschan Lake. Napoleon ordered his artillery to fire on the ice, which was shattered, and men and horses slowly settled down into the depths, only a few escaping by means of poles and ropes thrust out from shore by the French.

Next morning, Napoleon, riding round the positions, saw a wounded Russian officer clinging to an ice floe a hundred yards out, and entreating help. The Emperor became intensely interested in the succor of the man. After many failures, Marbot and another officer stripped and swam out, gradually brought the ice floe toward the shore and laid the Russian at Napoleon's feet.

The Emperor evinced more delight at this rescue than he had manifested when assured of the victory of Austerlitz. He had no compunction as to the fate of the unfortunates whom his artillery practice of the day before had sent to their death.

Hypnotism for the Deaf.

Principal Currier, of the New York Institution, has startled the scientific world by his theory that hypnotism may, in certain cases, be successfully applied with a view to give hearing to the deaf. The average individual knows little or nothing concerning the "eerie science," as some writers term it, but scientific and medical men have shown it be of value in mental diseases, and, we believe, in surgery.

It would be folly to say that it is certainly going to prove efficacious in removing deafness; still the theory advanced and the arguments used are plausible enough to justify experiment. All the great inventions that are now being of so much service to mankind were ridiculed and denounced at the beginning, and Principal Currier will be exceptionally lucky if his theory is not maltreated and abused by unbelievers. Results will show whether his position is tenable or otherwise.—Deaf Mutes' Journal.

An Ancient Industry Revived.

An ancient industry has been revived in England. It is the manufacture of candles from a peculiar tar which is found only in Burmah. No wicks are used. The candle burns with a steady yellow flame and gives off a thick, heavy smoke which is supposed to be a remedy for bronchial troubles.—New York Mail and Express.

Japanese stockings are made with a separate compartment for the big toe, as the fastening of the sandal comes between that and the next. Few working people wear stockings at all.

The mole is an excellent civil engineer. He always secures his own safety by having several entrances to his dwelling.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

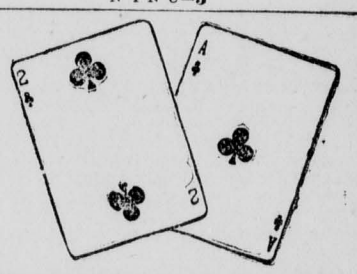
Many years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., compounded this medicine of vegetable ingredients which had an especial effect upon the stomach and liver, rousing the organs to healthful activity as well as purifying and enriching the blood. By such means the stomach and the nerves are supplied with *pure blood;* they will not do duty without it any more than a locomotive can run without coal. You can not get a lasting cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, by taking artificially digested foods or pepsin—the stomach must do its own work in its own way. Do not put your nerves to sleep with so-called celery mixtures, it is better to go to the seat of the difficulty and feed the nerve cells on the food they require. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness and Nervous Affections, such as sleeplessness and weak, nervous feelings are completely *cured* by the "Discovery." It puts on healthy flesh, brings refreshing sleep and invigorates the whole system.

Mrs. K. Henke, of *No. 896 North Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.*, writes: "I regard my improvement as simply wonderful. Since taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in connection with his 'Pleasant Pellets' I have gained in every respect, particularly in flesh and strength. My liver was dreadfully enlarged and I suffered greatly from dyspepsia. No physician could give relief.

Mrs. Henke.

Now, after two months I am entirely relieved of my disease. My appetite is excellent; food well digested; bowels regular and sleep much improved."

NYNU—5



The comparative value of these two cards
Is known to most persons.
They illustrate that greater quantity is
Not always most to be desired.

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These cards express the beneficial quality of

Ripans Tabules

As compared with any previously known
DYSPEPSIA CURE.

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Ripans Tabules Price, 50 cents a box,
Of druggists, or by mail.

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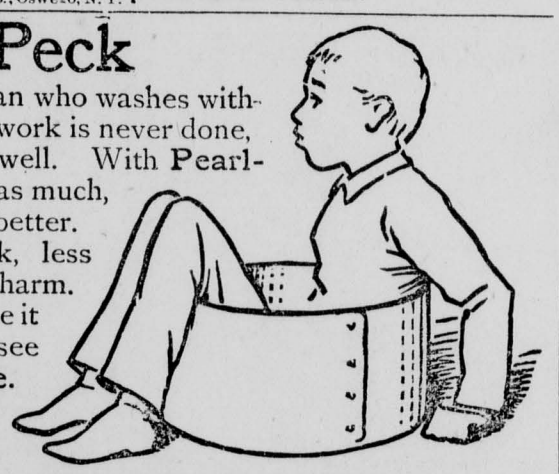
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.

In a Peck

of trouble—the woman who washes without Pearline. Her work is never done, and it's never done well. With Pearline she can do twice as much, and have it done better. There is little work, less wear, never the least harm. Try Pearline, and see it go for dirt; when you see dirt—go for Pearline.



Beware

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 285 JAMES PYLE, New York.

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It's the up-to-date way of cultivating ground.
But be sure and hitch him to the

"PLANET JR." ALL STEEL HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.

Light, strong and easily controlled by convenient levers. Has separate parts for doing close hoeing, furrowing, or ordinary cultivating. Our free-for-all catalogue tells all about it. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Write for Terms. Send 4 cents in stamps for Handsome Cat.
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PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LIVING A LA JAPONAISE.

Simple and Delightful and Very Cheap Is the Housekeeping In Japan.

I do not know of anything simpler and more delightful than housekeeping in Japan—if you live a la Japonaise. I myself determined to try it, and having found a suitable spot to settle in, on the highest hill in Tokyo, I proceeded to engage a native servant, who was also to be my adviser as to how to furnish my establishment in strictly Japanese fashion. The furnishing was completed in less than ten minutes, and here are some of the principal items of which it consisted: Two foutangs, or thin mattresses, between which one lies at night, and a makura, a wooden pillow, or rather an instrument of torture for the first few nights, furnished my bedroom; a hibachi, or brass brazier, with chopsticks to stir the fire with, and a water kettle made the hall cozy, and a little lacquer table, a foot square and about 6 inches high, with a couple of tiny little plates and a bowl, made the dining room quite complete and replete with every comfort. Two silk cushions were placed in the sitting room for distinguished guests to sit on.

"Ah," said I to my servant, "but do you not think that I shall need something more?" as to my European mind what I had purchased seemed somewhat insufficient to furnish a 12 roomed house.

"No, sir," said he in his broken English, "real Japan gentleman has no furniture." Upon which I began to feel rather sorry to have emulated the "Japan gentleman." Still I thought I would go on for the fun of the thing, and, though I must confess as I went round my new abode my rooms did not look overfurnished, I decided to make the best of what I had got. It is astonishing with how little one can do if one tries and how much better penury is than profusion. When a couple of days had elapsed, I almost began to feel that I had furnished my house too richly! I could certainly have done with a deal less.—Fortnightly Review.

THE WIFE OF MASCAGNI.

Story of the Origin of the Famous Opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana."

All the world now knows the story of "Cavalleria Rusticana"—how it was submitted to a musical friend, who promptly pronounced it "rubbish;" how Mascagni despondently entered it in the competition for the prize of 2,000 francs ($400) offered by the musical publishers of Milan; how he accepted the prize as a windfall beyond the wildest hopes of a man who, with wife and two children, was existing on 2½ francs a day, writes Olive May Eager in an interesting sketch of the wife of the famous Italian composer in The Ladies' Home Journal.

The subsequent furore in Rome was a revelation, and in answer to a telegram he hurried to the capital in his usual negligee—in fact, his only dress—the clumsy handiwork of a village tailor. Apparently a simple, countrified young fellow, he appeared on the stage before that immense and enthusiastic audience, which cheered him all the more that he was awkward, bewildered, even stupefied, at the reception. The transition was too great, and he felt his brain reel. Sympathizing, admiring faces crowded about him, but something of his everyday life, something more restful, he must have, and that speedily. Rushing home after the performance, he telegraphed for his wife, and also dispatched an incoherent letter imploring her to pick up the children and come to his aid without delay.

She came at once—a plain, quiet body, who, during those tedious years of seclusion and hardship, had deteriorated in appearance and had lost the worldly veneering of her younger days, but nevertheless a true hearted helpmeet for an agitated, fame stricken man. That night she sat in a private box, listening to the wonderful strains and still more wonderful enthusiasm, weeping tears of joy throughout the performance and clapping wildly with the rest upon the appearance of the new genius.

Not Today.

An English lady, traveling in New Zealand, waxes enthusiastic over the beauties of the country, especially in its mountainous parts. She tells a funny little story about the sharp witted driver of the public coach in which she made some of her expeditions.

At one point, where the steep road overhangs the river, Davis, the driver, always took the opportunity to lighten the load for his horses.

"Gentlemen," he would say in an insinuating tone, "the Prince of Wales always gets out and walks here."

It is to be presumed that he had usually found his "fares" quite ready to follow in the footsteps of so distinguished a predecessor, but one day a man, who had already heard the speech more than once, stole a march upon the wily Davis. The ground was wet, and the passenger was not in a mood for climbing, so as they approached the spot he anticipated the driver's hint by remarking:

"Davis, the Prince of Wales isn't going to walk today."—Youth's Companion.

The Sea Anemone.

The sea anemone resembles in shape a morning glory. Its mouth opens like the cup of that flower, and above it are seen a number of tentacles waving in the water. Its food consists of anything it can get, but generally it gets the minute insects that float in the sea. At any alarm it closes its cup and is then hardly distinguishable from the rock on which it is rooted. It has a set of sucker muscles that attach it so firmly to the rock that it will sometimes be torn in pieces rather than let go.

SKATING IN CHINA.

Its Utility In Carrying on the Internal Trade of the Country.

Skating is a business with the Chinaman rather than a sport, for he contrives to turn frozen canals into convenient highways for his merchandise, as they do in Holland and Denmark. Passengers are carried in sledge chairs, propelled by an active Celestial on skates, and there is no more enjoyable way of making a tour round the 17 miles of wall which encircles the ancient city of Peking than in a sledge of this description. The canals afford facilities for locomotion which are not to be found in the dirty streets, crowded as they are with overworked humanity.

It is not likely that the Celestials will ever astonish the world with a rival to our Smarts or Sees, for they do not aim at great speed of progression, but they are nevertheless fairly qualified adepts in their way, and there have been some efforts made to introduce ice yachts out there, which would indeed be a grand thing not only for sport, but for the transport of goods at a time when all traffic is practically as a standstill, owing to the impassable condition of the wretched causeways which do duty in China for highroads. There are over 70 miles of the Pei-Ho annually covered with ice several feet thick, bank to bank, extending from Tung-Chau, the port of Peking, to the mouth of the river at Taku, in the gulf of Chili. What a noble race course this would form for our fen skaters!

It is not commonly known that the capital of China is icebound for five months out of the 12, or that the stolid looking Chinese could ever be graceful skaters, yet both these facts are well established. The Chinese use a very inferior style of skate, of their own manufacture—a mere chunk of wood arranged to tie on the shoe and shod with a rather broad strip of iron. There is no attempt at elegance of design or at anything approaching a spring fastening. A pair of "Acmes," when shown by the writer to some native students in the Chinese capital, produced unbounded astonishment and admiration by their neatness and strength. On the other hand, the very cheapness and simplicity of the common native made article tend to make skating general.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Too Many Funerals.

A gentleman whose summer home is in Vermont brought back to Boston one fall a manservant from the country who had never before been in Boston. The sights and scenes in a big city impressed him peculiarly. One day he went to his employer and said:

"Mr. H——, I shall have to go back home."

"Why, Tom, have you not been treated kindly here?"

"Oh, yes, the treatment is all right, but then I'm afraid of my health."

"How is that?"

"Why, you see, Mr. H——, I saw four funerals going past your house today, and I guess Boston is a plaguy unhealthy sort of a town."

Using the Water.

Governess—I gave you a glass of water to wet your sponge in.

Little Boy—I'm using it.

"But you are spitting on the sponge."

"Yes'm. I drank the water so's to have it handy."—Good News.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cts. at B. O'Connor & Sons, Mapleton & Mill Creek

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—Spring term opens May 6. The object of this school is to furnish instructions to all who take advantage for the least expenditure of money. It not only endeavors to inculcate the mere rudiments of music to both sexes, but will be found equally advantageous to students in every stage of proficiency. For catalogue, address, HENRY B. MOYER,
Freeburg, Pa. Director.

—Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accepted as life legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain's Pain Balm, much to the surprise and gratification of the sufferers. One application will relieve the pain and suffering and its continued use insures an effectual cure. For sale by J. G. Gillam

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

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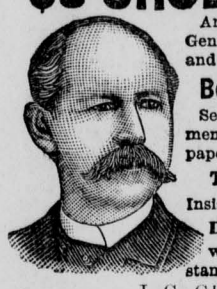
For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper.

Take no Substitute.

Insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

J. G. GILLAM.

Clothing at a Sacrsfice!

We have

About $300 worth.

of Clothing on hand that must be disposed of. This stock comprises

Men's Overcoats,
Boys' Overcoats,
Boys' Suits,
Odd Pants,
Odd Coats,
Odd Vests.

These goods will be sold regardless of cost—much of it at half-ptice. Inspect the stock and see what a bargain we offer you. Come early before the lot is picked over.

J. G. GILLAM.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

I have just received from New York a New Stock of Goods of the Latest styles.

Hats, Bonnets,
Laces, Ribbons,
Trimmings, Etc.

A Cordial Invitation is extended to the ladies of Mapleton to call and examine them.

KATE COWHER,
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Winter Footwear,

such cannot be found elsewhere. I have the celebrated Keith Seamless

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